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AUTHOR	Lee, S. Young; Pedone, Ronald J.
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ABSTRACT

Statistics in the areas of finance, employment, broadcast and production for public TV licenses in 1972 are given in this report. Tables in the area of finance are presented specifying total funds, income, direct operating costs, and capital expenditures. Employment is divided into all employment with subdivisions for full- and part-time employees and type of occupation and into minority employment with separate treatment of status, rates, and groups. The statistics for the third area principally describe broadcast and production hours. These are divided into type of programing, type of production, source of programing, type of distribution, and minority programs. (WH)

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Summary Statistics of Public TV Licensees 1972

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HIGHLIGHTS

Public television licensees' income, direct operating costs, and capital expenditures for television operations amounted to $158 million, $123 million, and $36 million, respectively, during fiscal year 1972. These amounts represent a 12.1 percent increase in income, an 8.4 percent increase in direct operating costs, and a 23.9 percent increase in capital expenditures over fiscal year 1971. (See tables A and B.)

As of June 30, 1972, 8,175 employees were reported by 138 licensees in the aggregate United States, of whom 6,068 were full-time and the remaining 2,107 were part-time personnel. In the coterminous United States, minority employees totaled 904, of whom 543 were full-time and 361 were part-time. For all employment, percent change during fiscal years 1971–72 showed a 3.9-percent increase, largely due to the increase among part-time personnel rather than among full-time personnel. Minority employment showed a sizable increase–both full time and part time–particularly the latter, during the period. (See table C.)

An estimated 710,303 broadcast hours were aired by 207 public television stations in the aggregate United States during fiscal year 1972. This represents an 11.1-percent increase over fiscal year 1971. Of the total air time, 241,806 hours were programmed for classroom use and the remainder, 468,497 hours, was devoted to programming for general audience. Local production hours for 133 licensees totaled 36,007. This was a 2.8 percent decrease from fiscal year 1971; however, the proportion of production hours made in color was reported to be increased. (See table D.)

Table A.–Incoming funds and disbursement of funds of 138 public television licensees: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Incoming funds		Disbursement of funds	
Total funds	$185,639,786	Total funds disbursed	$192,866,535
Total income	167,645,904	Direct operating costs	131,272,380
by operation:		by operation:	
Television	157,914,742	Television	122,860,359
Radio (dual licensees)	4,800,293	Radio (dual licensees)	3,882,869
Other operations	4,930,869	Other operations	4,529,152
Withdrawn from investments and prior year's appropriations	11,680,367	Capital expenditures by operation:	38,071,239
		Television	36,211,485
		Radio (dual licensees)	1,430,333
Received from loans	6,313,515	Other operations	429,421
		Invested or carried over into following fiscal year	15,809,398
		Repayment of loans	7,713,518

Table B.–Total income, direct operating costs, and gross capital expenditures for television operations of public television licensees: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

	All licensees			Percent Change	
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	1970–71	1971–72
(Number of licensees)	(128)	(133)	(138)	(+3.9)	(+3.8)
Income for television operations	$99,956,372	$140,816,318	$157,914,742	+40.9	+12.1
Direct operating costs for television operations	83,677,225	113,362,449	122,860,359	+35.5	+8.4
Capital expenditures for television operations	20,460,290	29,220,003	36,211,485	+42.8	+23.9

Table C.–Employees of public television licensees, by all and minority employees and employment status: June 30, 1970, 1971, and 1972

All and minority employees and employment status	1970	1971	1972	Percent change	
				1970–71	1971–72
All employees*	7,583	7,865	8,175	+3.7	+3.9
Full-time employees	5,354	6,008	6,068	+12.2	+1.0
Part-time employees	2,229	1,857	2,107	-16.7	+13.5
Minority employees**	683	739	904	+8.2	+22.3
Full-time employees	349	460	543	+31.8	+18.0
Part-time employees	334	279	361	-16.5	+29.4

*For aggregate United States. **For coterminous United States only.

Table D.–Broadcast and local production hours of public television stations and licensees: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1971 and 1972

Broadcast and production hours	FY 1971	FY 1972	Percent change 1971–72
(Number of stations/licensees)	(193/126)	(207/133)	(+7.3/+5.6)
Total broadcast hours	639,611	710,303	+11.1
Programming for classroom	226,165	241,806	+6.9
Programming for general audience	413,446	468,497	+13.3
Total production hours	37,050 (36.4%)*	36,007 (46.6%)*	-2.8
Live	12,458 (40.0%)	12,436 (50.0%)	-0.2
Tape	23,544 (33.1%)	22,680 (43.6%)	-3.7
Film	1,048 (67.7%)	891 (75.5%)	-15.0

*Numbers in ( ) represent the proportions (in percentage) produced in color.

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Summary Statistics of Public TV Licensees 1972

by
S. Young Lee
Corporation for Public Broadcasting

and
Ronald J. Pedone
National Center for Educational Statistics

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Caspar W. Weinberger, *Secretary*
Charles B. Saunders, Jr., *Acting Assistant Secretary for Education*

Office of Education
John Ottina, *Commissioner*

"The purpose and duties of the Office of Education shall be to collect statistics and facts showing the condition and progress of education in the United States, and to disseminate such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems, and methods of teaching, as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country."—General Education Provisions Act, sec. 403a (20 U.S.C. 1221c).

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FOREWORD

This publication is part of a continuing series of statistical reports on public broadcasting based on data provided by public television and public radio licensees to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB). The U.S. Office of Education's National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) has supported the collection and analysis of data, and the preparation of reports in the series. Ben Posner, Vice President and Treasurer, CPB, and Boyd Ladd, Assistant Director for Statistical Development, NCES, have directed the two agencies in these endeavors.

This report presents summary statistics of financial, employment, broadcast, and production activities of the public television licensees and stations on the air in the aggregate United States during fiscal year 1972.

We sincerely appreciate the cooperation and assistance of the numerous station managers and executive directors who took time from their very busy days to complete the questionnaires.

Henry Loomis
President, Corporation for
Public Broadcasting

Dorothy M. Gilford
Assistant Commissioner for
Educational Statistics

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INTRODUCTION

This is a summary report on the activities of public television licensees and stations in the aggregate United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972. Its major objective is to provide the public broadcasting community—Federal and other legislators, administrators, and researchers, as well as the communications industry as a whole—with quantitative information on, and summary analysis of, selected public television statistics.

Since 1970, a series of statistical reports, based on data gathered from the licensees through the CPB's annual surveys, has been published. In the previous publications, the subject areas, such as finance, employment, and broadcast and production statistics, were treated separately and published in three reports.

This report differs from the earlier versions in that all three subjects are included in one report in the form of summary statistics. Experience gained in previous publications and requests received from public television licensees during the last 2 years have shown the need for the following changes: (a) The series of detailed tables contained in the prior publication has been eliminated and only pertinent and important summary statistics for all three subject areas for public television licensees and stations are presented. (2) A new report on the public broadcasting industry as a whole, based on the 1972 survey data, will be added to our projected publication series. This report will include not only statistical data on public television and radio licensees and stations, but also on organizations affiliated with and supportive of public broadcasting, such as CPB, PBS,[1] NPR,[2] independent production centers, regional networks, etc., (3) Of the three variables—type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size—employed in the analysis, the latter two have been reclassified to achieve better understanding of the constantly changing status and activities of licensees and stations:

(A) The former geographic regions have been reclassified to comply with public television's regional network systems—a change that affects Alaska, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia. Five regions of the aggregate United States are still maintained (although their specific terms are slightly changed): (1) *Northeast*--the region served by the Eastern Educational Television Network (EETN), (2) *Central*--served by both the Central Education Network (CEN) and Midwestern Educational Television (MET), (3) *South*--served by the Southern Educational Communications Association (SECA), (4) *West*--served by the Rocky Mountain Public Broadcasting Network (RMPBN) and the Western Educational Network (WEN), and (5) *Outlying Areas*.

(B) The five prior classifications of adjusted budget size, based on criteria set for the CPB's Community Service Grants, have been revised. The smallest and largest categories were arbitrarily determined, with all seven major production centers included in the largest budget-size category. The three in-between sizes were separated by $300,000 in adjusted budget. Through this process, each category was ensured representation of an adequate number of licensees or stations.

Tabular presentation of financial, employment, broadcast, and production statistics is found at the end of the narrative part of this report. The appendixes provide (A) surveys of public television licensees, (B) computations of broadcast hours, (C) broadcast and production hours of public television stations and licensees which began broadcasting during fiscal year 1972, (D) questionnaire items, (E) definitions of selected terms and organizations, and (F) a list of public television stations on the air during fiscal year 1972.

1/Public Broadcasting Service.
2/National Public Radio.

ANALYSIS DESIGN

The present report consists of statistics derived from two sets of licensees and stations: (1) data for finance and employment--based on all 138 licensees and 223 stations on the air during fiscal year 1972, and (2) data for broadcast and production hours—from the 133 licensees and 207 stations on the air from the beginning of fiscal year 1972. The statistics on licensees and stations which came on the air during fiscal year 1972 are contained in appendix C.

Financial statistics were tabulated by source of income and disbursement of funds. Specific examinations are made of income, direct operating costs, and capital expenditures for television operations. For employment, data (employment status, sex, and occupation) are presented for all employees and for minority employees. Data on broadcast hours were computed and presented by total broadcast hours, number of broadcast weeks, type of programming, day of week, and source of programming. These broadcast hours are derived from station estimates of a typical week's daily broadcast hours for the periods when local schools are in-session and not-in-session. Figures thus derived cannot be considered as exact. For data on production, hours of programs locally produced are examined by type of programming, production, and distribution.

To show the varying characteristics of licensee and station activities, data are, in most cases, presented and analyzed by three major variables: type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size.

Types of Licensees

Institutions of Higher Education

Universities and colleges.

Local Public School Systems

Local administrative units which exist primarily to operate schools or to contract for school services. These units may or may not be coterminous with county, city, or town boundaries.

State Authority, State Education Agency, Municipal Authority, and Other Licensed Agencies

State boards of education or State authorities and commissions set up by acts of legislation specifically for operating public stations and networks. Also included are the one municipal authority established by the city of New York and the three nondomestic licensees in American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

Community Organizations

Independently created corporations and foundations not part of State and local governments.

Five Geographic Regions (Aggregate United States)

Northeast	Central
(Regional Network: Eastern Educational Television Network)	(Regional Networks: Central Educational Network, Midwestern Educational Television)
Connecticut	
Delaware*	Illinois
District of Columbia	Indiana
Maine	Iowa
Maryland	Kansas
Massachusetts	Michigan
New Hampshire	Minnesota
New Jersey	Missouri
New York	Nebraska
Pennsylvania	North Dakota
Rhode Island	Ohio
Vermont	South Dakota
West Virginia	Wisconsin

*No public television licensee as of June 30, 1972.

South	West	Outlying Areas
(Regional Network: Southern Educational Communications Association)	(Rocky Mountain Public Broadcasting Network and Regional Network: Western Educational Network)	
Alabama		
Arkansas	Arizona	Alaska
Florida	California	American Samoa
Georgia	Colorado	Canal Zone*
Kentucky	Idaho	Guam
Louisiana	Montana*	Hawaii
Mississippi	Nevada	Puerto Rico
North Carolina	New Mexico	Trust Territory of Pacific Islands*
Oklahoma	Oregon	Virgin Islands of U.S.*
South Carolina	Utah	
Tennessee	Washington	
Texas	Wyoming*	
Virginia		

*No public television licensee as of June 30, 1972.

Five Adjusted Budget Sizes

Under $200,000
$200,000 - $499,999
$500,000 - $799,999
$800,000 - $1,999,999
$2,000,000 and over

The data contained in this report were collected in the 1972 annual Survey of Public Television Licensees conducted, between August 1972 and April 1973, by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. All 145 known public television licensees returned the questionnaires. Of this total, 138 licensees were on the air during the fiscal year. Data were gathered, in most cases, from station general managers or executive directors. All information from the survey was manually edited and checked for obvious errors. At the same time, followup procedures were employed with licensees to make necessary corrections. Verified data were then entered into the computer files and checked again to ensure accuracy. Since the basic data in this report were actual and total counts, inferential statistical tests are not demonstrated and all data are presented simply in actual number, mean, and percentage.

PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES AND STATIONS

During fiscal year 1972, a total of 138 licensees owned and operated 223 stations in the aggregate United States. This represents an increase of 5 licensees and 16 stations over the previous fiscal year as compared with an increase of 5 licensees and 12 stations from fiscal year 1970 to fiscal year 1971. The following table shows the increase in number of licensees and stations found among three of the four licensee types. The decrease among public school systems is attributable to the change in licensee type of two licensees and the merger of two public school system licensees during the fiscal years.

Public television licensees and stations, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Type of licensee	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
All types			
Number of licensees	128	133	138
Number of stations	195	207	223
Institutions of higher education			
Number of licensees	43	44	49
Number of stations	59	61	67
Public school systems			
Number of licensees	23	22	19
Number of stations	24	23	21
State/municipal authorities			
Number of licensees	18	21	21
Number of stations	60	67	74
Community organizations			
Number of licensees	44	46	49
Number of stations	52	56	61

Most of the licensees during fiscal year 1972 owned and operated one or two stations, although some, especially licensees among State/municipal authorities, operated a number of repeater stations. Although State/municipal authorities comprised only 15 percent (21 licensees) of the total licensees, they operated the largest percentage (33 percent, or 74 stations) of the total stations. Institutions of higher education held 49 licenses and operated 67 stations, while community organizations had 49 licenses and managed 61 stations. Local public school systems comprised the smallest number of both licensees and stations. (See table 1.)

Licensees among community organizations were largely located in the Northeast and in the central and southern regions, while those among institutions of higher education were concentrated in the central, western, and southern regions. State/municipal licensees were concentrated in the South (especially those with a sizable number of repeater stations) and the Northeast.

The Northeast was primarily represented by community licensees, the central region by institutions of higher education, and the South by community licensees and State/municipal stations. The western licensees were primarily comprised of institutions of higher education. Of the five licensees in the outlying areas, three were licensed to State/municipal authorities and two to institutions of higher education.

As seen in table 2, only two types of licensees, State/municipal authorities and community organizations, were represented in the largest budget-size category ($2,000,000 and over). Licensees among local public school systems and institutions of higher education tended to be relatively small in adjusted budget size. The largest budget-sized licensees were concentrated in the Northeast and the South, primarily due to the heavy concentration of large community licensees in the Northeast and of State/municipal licensees in the South. (See tables 2 and 3.)

FINANCE

Total Funds: Income and Disbursement of Funds

Total incoming funds (revenues) of the 138 public television licensees amounted to $185,639,786 during fiscal year 1972. Of these funds, 89.3 percent was accounted as income, 6.3 percent was transferred from previous years' appropriations, and the remaining 3.4 percent was attributed to loans. Because the financial operations of a sizable number of public television licensees were combined with their affiliated radio and other kindred operations, all financial data of these licensees were included in the total funds.[1] Of the total income ($168 million), 94.2 percent, or nearly $158 million, was received for television operations and the remaining 5.8 percent ($9.7 million) was attributed to income for radio and other operations. Transferred income (withdrawn from previous years' appropriations and investments) and loan income amounted to $18 million. (See highlight, fig. 1, and tables 4 and 6-9.)

Out of the total funds disbursed ($192,866,535), 68.1 percent ($131 million) was spent for direct operating costs and 19.7 percent ($38 million) for capital expenditures. Of the total operating costs, 93.6 percent ($122.9 million) was expended for television operations, and the remaining 6.4 percent ($8.4 million) for radio and other operations. For capital expenditures, 95.1 percent ($36.2 million) of the total amount was accounted for television operations and the remaining 4.9 percent ($1.9 million) was attributed to radio and other operations. Of the total funds disbursed, 8.2 percent ($15.8 million) was accounted as investments or carried over into the next fiscal year, and the remaining 4 percent ($7.7 million) was expended for repayment of loans. During fiscal year 1972, public television licensees experienced a deficit of $7,226,749 between income and disbursement of funds. (See highlight and tables 4 and 6-9.)

Financial statistics subsequently presented and analyzed will be for television operations only.

[1] Thirty-seven dual licensees reported their financial activities jointly for both television and radio. A total of 32 dual licensees operated both public television and other operations, such as closed-circuit television (CCTV) and instructional television fixed service (ITFS). (For further information on financial statistics of radio and other operations of public television licensees, see tables 8 and 9.)

Income

Total Income

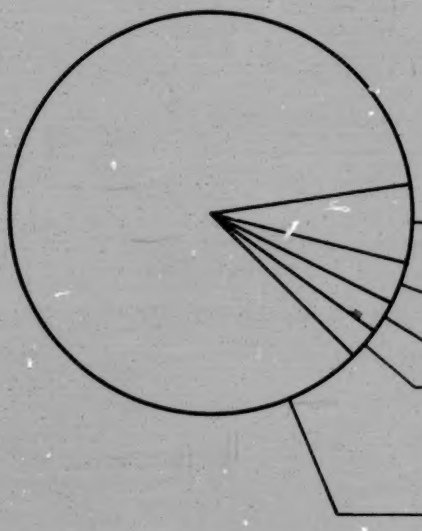
Total income for television operations for 138 licensees amounted to nearly $158 million during fiscal year 1972. This was an increase of 12 percent over that of fiscal year 1971; however, this was not as great as the 41-percent increase between fiscal years 1970 and 1971.

From fiscal year 1971 to 1972, public television licensees reported income increases from institutions of higher education (104 percent), Federal government (58.6 percent), auctions (46.1 percent), subscribers and individuals (22.6 percent), foundations (15.4 percent), and public broadcasting agencies (12.3 percent). In view of the 3.8-percent increase in the number of licensees during this period, anything less than this rate should not be regarded as a real increase. At the same time, a sizable decrease was reported in some sources of income, such as State governments (24.8 percent) and other contributions from business and industry (16.1 percent). (See fig. 2 and table 10.)

The licensees among community organizations received the largest amount of income ($81 million or 51.3 percent of the total income), while licensees among local public school systems reported the smallest amount, slightly more than $9 million, or 5.9

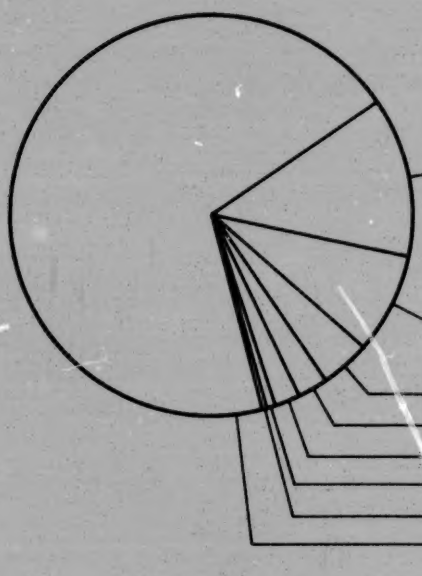
FIGURE 1.–PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INCOMING FUNDS AND DISBURSEMENT OF TOTAL FUNDS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1972

TOTAL INCOMING FUNDS
($185,639,786)



6.3% Transferred from previous year
3.4% From loans
2.6% For other operations
2.6% For radio operations
85.1% For television operations

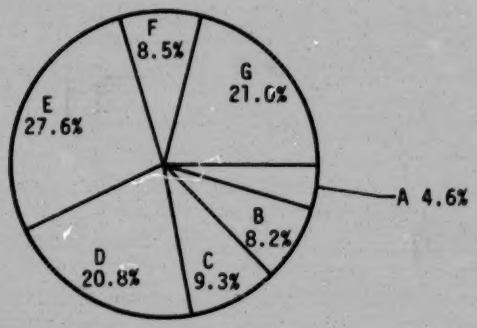
DISBURSEMENT OF TOTAL FUNDS
($192,866,535)



18.8% Capital expenditures for television operations
8.2% Transferred to next year
4.0% Repayment of loans
2.4% Direct operating costs for other operations
2.0% Direct operating costs for radio operations
0.7% Capital expenditures for radio operations
0.2% Capital expenditures for other operations
63.7% Direct operating costs for television operations

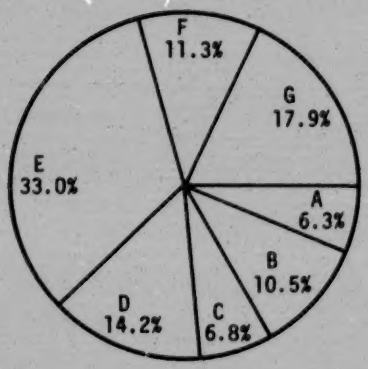
Disbursement of total funds:	$192,866,535
Total incoming funds:	$185,639,786
Deficits:	$ 7,226,749

FIGURE 2.–PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF TOTAL INCOME FOR TELEVISION OPERATIONS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES, BY SOURCE OF INCOME: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1970, 1971, AND 1972



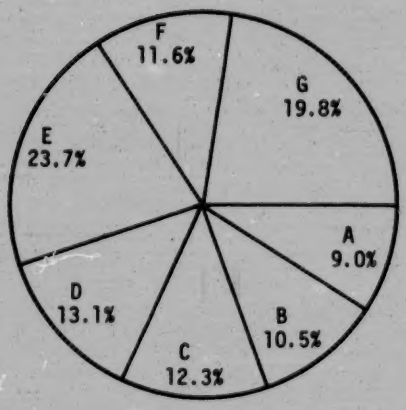
FISCAL YEAR 1970

(Total income: $99,956,372)
(128 licensees)



FISCAL YEAR 1971

(Total income: $140,816,318)
(133 licensees)



FISCAL YEAR 1972

(Total income: $157,914,742)
(138 licensees)

A = Federal Government
B = Public broadcasting agencies
C = Institutions of higher education
D = Local school boards and local governments
E = State school boards and State governments
F = Foundations
G = All other sources combined

percent of the total. In terms of mean size of income, State/municipal licensees topped with $1.7 million, closely followed by community licensees. By geographic region, the Northeast reported the largest amount of total income (39.8 percent), followed by the South (23.5 percent). As indicated earlier, this was due largely to the concentration of large community licensees in the Northeast and large State/municipal licensees operating numerous repeater stations in the South. By adjusted budget size, the 14 licensees in the largest category were responsible for 44 percent ($69 million) of the total income. When the statistics of the second largest budget category are added to this amount, $113 million (71.8 percent of the total income) was received by the 46 licensees in the top two adjusted budget categories. (See table 4.)

Income by Source

During fiscal year 1972, the largest amount of income (15.0 percent of the total) for all licensees came directly from State governments, followed by institutions of higher education (12.3 percent), foundations (11.6 percent), local boards of education (11.2 percent), and public broadcasting agencies (10.5 percent). Federal Government contributed 9 percent of the total income; however, this represents only the amounts that the Federal Government contributed directly to licensees. Some portion of Federal monies was distributed to licensees through CPB. Accordingly, the true Federal amount was about 19 percent of total income received by public television licensees. (See fig. 2 and table 10.)

Institutions of higher education were the most important single source of income for licensees among institutions of higher education (47.9 percent of the total), while licensees among local public school systems received three-quarters of their total income from local boards of education. Among licensees of State/municipal authorities, State sources (boards of education and other State government) contributed more than 65 percent of total income. Only community licensees depended upon a variety of major sources of income, such as foundations (22.1 percent of the total), public broadcasting agencies (16.4 percent), subscribers and individuals (12.3 percent), and Federal Government (8.5 percent). In addition, community organizations were the only license type to receive a sizable amount of money from auctions (6.4 percent) and contributions from business and industry (3.0 percent) in relation to other license types. (See fig. 3 and table 11.)

By geographic region, the Northeast received sizable amounts of income from foundations (25.2 percent of the total), other State government (15.0 percent), and public broadcasting agencies (14.6 percent), while the outlying areas and the South depended largely upon State sources (58.4 percent and 36.5 percent, respectively). Institutions of higher education (25.0 percent), other State government (12.1 percent), and Federal Government (11.5 percent) were the leading income sources for licensees in the central region. The western region relied heavily on income from local boards of education (18.6 percent), public broadcasting agencies (18.1 percent), and institutions of higher education (16.5 percent). (See table 12.)

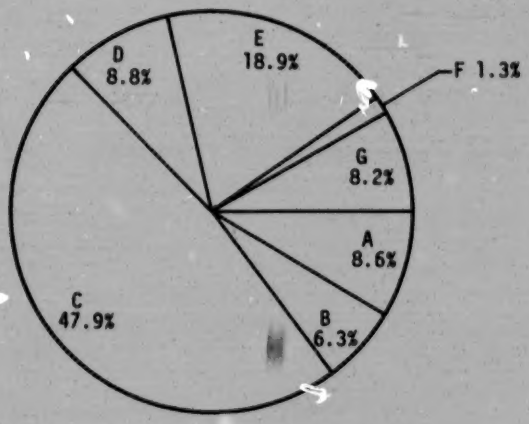
In terms of adjusted budget size, the largest category received the largest amounts from foundations (23.6 percent of the total), followed by other State government (18.5 percent) and public broadcasting agencies (16.3 percent), while the smallest category received monies from local boards of education (18.4 percent), institutions of higher education (18.3 percent), public broadcasting agencies (14.5 percent), and Federal Government (12.8 percent). (See table 13.)

Most of the funds (96.2 percent of the total) from foundations, auctions, business and industry, and subscribers and individuals were attributed to the income of community licensees. Recipients of the largest amounts of funds from institutions of higher education, local school boards, State school boards, and State government were the corresponding types of public television licensees. Although the Corporation for Public Broadcasting allocated its funds to all types of licensees, most of its funds were distributed to community licensees (77.7 percent of the total), especially those in the largest budget category. Direct contribution to the licensees from Federal Government was primarily distributed under HEW facilities grants (82.1 percent of the total). More than 70 percent of the total Federal contribution was made to community and State/municipal licensees. (See tables 11 through 13.)

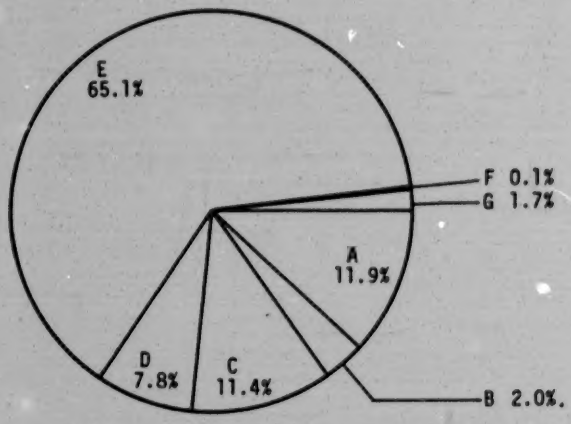
Institutional Support and Gifts

Total institutional support (costs by other institutions) exceeded $9 million during fiscal year 1972.

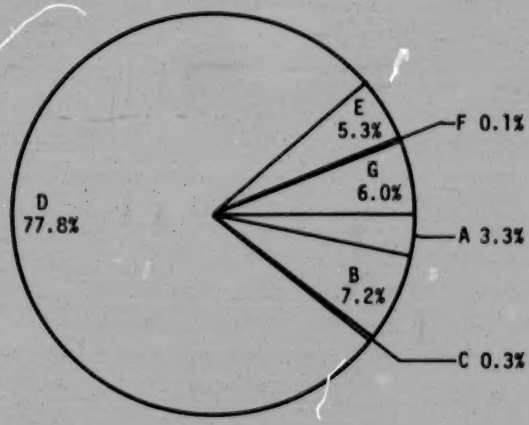
FIGURE 3.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL INCOME FOR TELEVISION OPERATIONS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES, BY SOURCE OF INCOME AND TYPE OF LICENSEE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1972



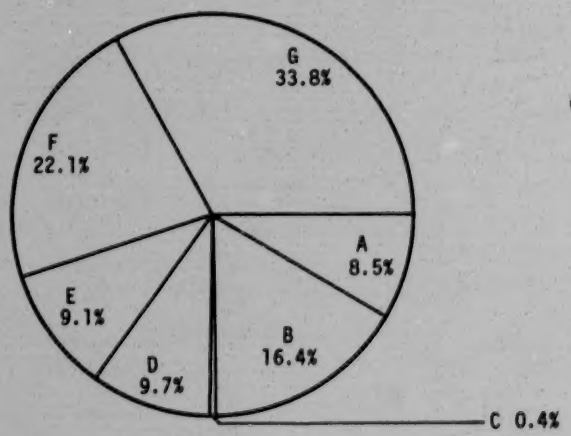
University
(Total income: $31,241,486)



State/Municipal
(Total income: $36,282,053)



School
(Total income: $9,354,783)



Community
(Total income: $81,036,420)

A = Federal Government
B = Public broadcasting agencies
C = Institutions of higher education
D = Local school boards and local governments
E = State school boards and State governments
F = Foundations
G = All other sources combined

This is not cash income, but an estimated amount in dollars for the free services or tangible help for television operations received by licensees from other institutions. Of this amount, 42.5 percent was contributed to the licensees among institutions of higher education. The next largest sum was reported by State/municipal licensees (25.3 percent), followed by community licensees (21.9 percent). By geographic region, with the exception of the outlying areas, the total amount was relatively evenly distributed among all regions. By adjusted budget size, middle-sized budget categories showed most institutional support; however, in terms of mean institutional support per licensee, the largest budget category ($2 million and over) reported the largest amount (about $113,000 per licensee). (See table 5.)

Total amount of gifts was estimated at slightly less than $1.4 million. Most gifts (72.1 percent of the total) were contributed to the licensees of community organizations, followed by institutions of higher education (21.0 percent). By geographic region, the West reported the most substantial portion (70.5 percent) of total gifts, while no gifts were reported in the outlying areas. By adjusted budget size, the largest budget category accounted for the majority of gifts, 66.6 percent of the total. (See table 5.)

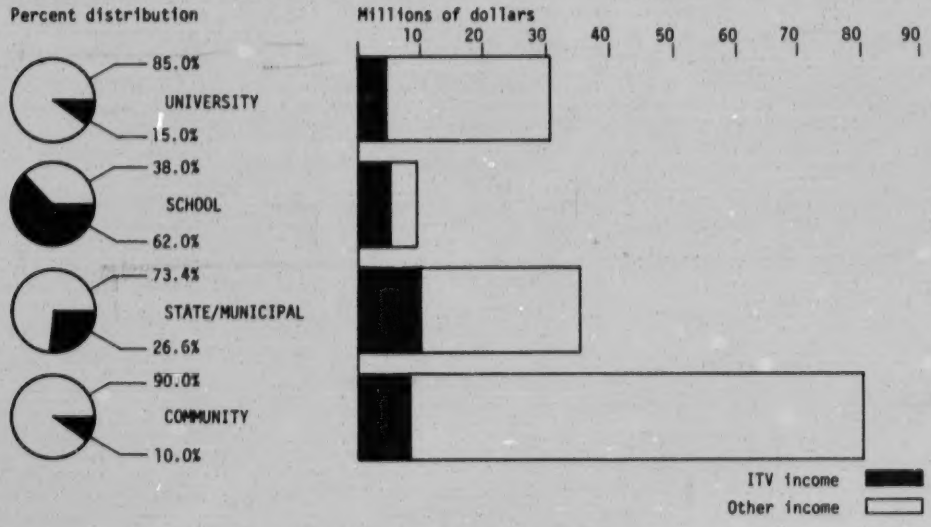
Institutional support and gifts, according to the accounting system employed in the CPB survey, are treated separately from cash income and not included in the total income of the licensees. Accordingly, these amounts may be interpreted as an additional income for the public television licensees.

Instructional Television (ITV) Income

Income attributed to instructional television services was estimated to be a little over $28 million during fiscal year 1972. This represents approximately 18 percent of total income for television operations of all licensees. The largest amount (34.2 percent) for ITV income was reported by State/municipal authorities, followed by community and public school licensees. The proportion of ITV income varied distinctively among types of licensees. As shown in figure 4, licensees of public school systems at one end reported 62.0 percent of total income for instructional services while, at the other end, community licensees reported only 10 percent for the same services. (See table 5.)

The South reported more ITV income ($12.9 million or 45.6 percent of the total) than any other region in the aggregate United States. In terms of ITV income per licensee, the largest budget sizes received a relatively larger amount than did the smaller budget sizes. (See fig. 4 and table 5.)

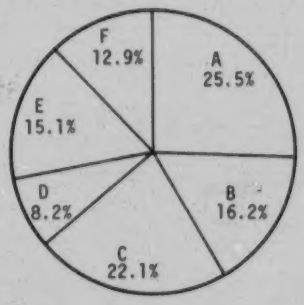
FIGURE 4.–TOTAL INCOME FOR TELEVISION OPERATIONS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES, BY TYPE OF LICENSEE AND BY INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION (ITV) INCOME AND OTHER INCOME: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1972



Direct Operating Costs

Total Direct Operating Costs

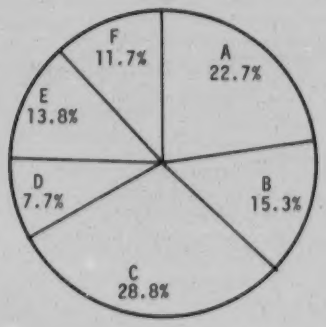
For fiscal year 1972, direct operating costs totaled approximately $123 million, an increase of more than 8 percent over fiscal year 1971. This was not as impressive as the nearly 36-percent increase reported for fiscal year 1971. Among categories of increased direct operating costs, the most noticeable items were training and personnel development (339 percent), general and administrative (30 percent), and development and fund raising (29 percent). Meantime, spendings on instructional and school services and production were actually decreased during the same period (3.5 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively). (See fig. 5 and table 14.)



FISCAL YEAR 1970

(Total direct operating costs: $83,677,225)

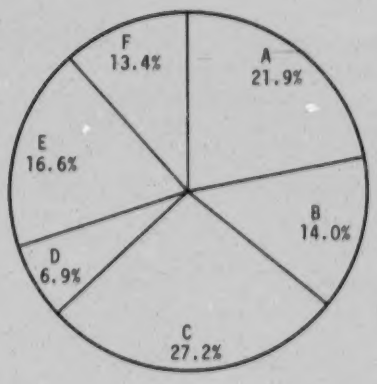
(128 licensees)



FISCAL YEAR 1971

(Total direct operating costs: $113,362,449)

(133 licensees)



FISCAL YEAR 1972

(Total direct operating costs: $122,860,359)

(138 licensees)

A = Technical costs
B = Programming costs
C = Production costs
D = Instructional and school service costs
E = General and administrative costs
F = All other costs combined

The 8-percent increase for direct operating costs from fiscal year 1971 to 1972 (table 14) is largely attributable to salaries and wages (a 12.6-percent increase) rather than other expenses (a 4.0-percent increase). For salaries and wages, all purposes of direct operating costs except instructional and school services reported an increase, while for other expenses a decrease was shown in the categories of production, instructional and school services, programming, and technical, in that order. (See tables 15 and 16.)

Community licensees expended more than half of total direct operating costs (54.5 percent), while local public school systems spent the smallest amount (7.1 percent). Among geographic regions, the Northeast spent the largest amount (43.4 percent of total costs), followed by the South and the central regions. By adjusted budget size, close to half of total costs were reported by the 14 licensees in the largest budget category ($2,000,000 and over), followed by the 32 licensees in the second largest category (26.4 percent). (See table 6.)

Direct Operating Costs by Disbursement Purpose

The disbursement pattern of direct operating costs varied considerably among various types of licensees. Of the total $123 million for such costs, 53.1 percent was for salaries and wages, and 46.9 percent for other expenses. (See tables 15 and 16.)

For purpose of direct operating costs, the largest cost was for production (27.2 percent), followed by technical (21.9 percent), general and administrative (16.6 percent), and programming (14.0 percent). This pattern of disbursement varied among types of licensees (especially in the categories of production, technical, instructional and school services, and development and fundraising): community licensees expended most on production, while State/municipal authorities and university licensees reported the greatest expenses for technical purposes. For development and fundraising, community licensees spent a considerable amount (7.0 percent), while all other types spent only small amounts. For instructional and school services, local public school systems expended over 17 percent of total costs, while community licensees spent less than 5 percent. (See table 17.)

By geographic region, the largest portion of monies was spent for technical purposes by licensees in all regions except the Northeast, where production was reported as the largest expenditure. For programming, the West expended a larger percentage (17.2 percent) than did any other region, while the South expended the least. For instructional and school services, the largest percentages of spending were reported among licensees in the outlying areas and the South (15.6 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively), while the smallest was reported among licensees in the Northeast (3.7 percent). (See table 18.)

By adjusted budget size, production was the most distinctive expense category among licensees in the largest budget size (36.1 percent of the total), while all other licensees showed technical expenses as the largest category. (See table 19.)

Capital Expenditures

Gross Capital Expenditures

Total gross capital expenditures during fiscal year 1972 amounted to $36 million—a 23.9 percent increase over fiscal year 1971. Gross capital expenditures of public television licensees during the last three fiscal years were as follows:

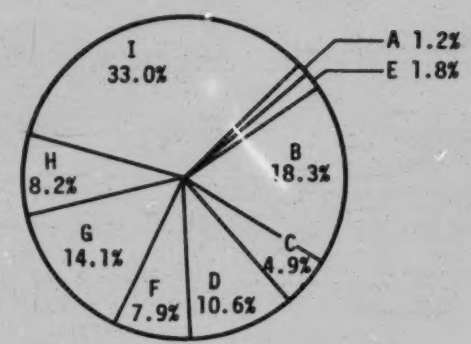
Public television licensees' gross capital expenditures, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Fiscal year	Gross capital expenditures	Percent change from previous year
1970	$20,460,290	
1971	29,220,003	+ 42.8
1972	36,211,485	+ 23.9

The leading categories of capital expenditures were buildings (13.6 percent of total), videotape recorders (13.0 percent), transmitters (12.4 percent), and television cameras (11.1 percent) during fiscal year 1972. (See fig. 6, and tables 6 and 20-22.)

Community organizations spent over 43 percent of the total capital expenditures of all licensees, followed by State/municipal licensees (27.6 percent) and institutions of higher education (26.3 percent). Local public school systems' capital spendings accounted for less than 3 percent of the total capital expenditures. Among geographic regions, the Northeast was the leading region in capital spending (32.2 percent of the total), followed by the central (22.8

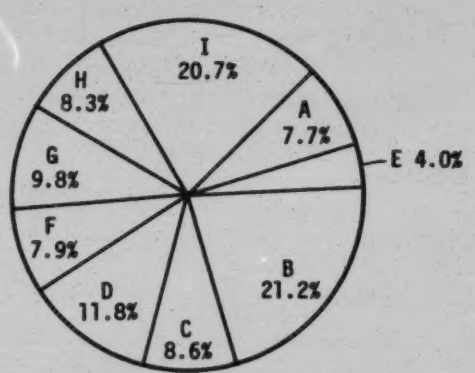
FIGURE 6.–PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF TOTAL GROSS CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR TELEVISION OPERATIONS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES, BY TYPE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1970, 1971, AND 1972



FISCAL YEAR 1970

(Total gross capital expenditures: $20,460,290)

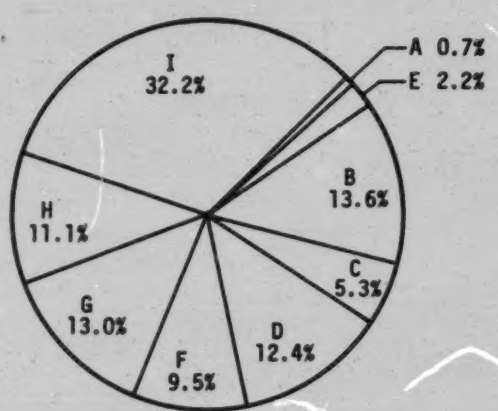
(128 licensees)



FISCAL YEAR 1971

(Total gross capital expenditures: $29,220,003)

(133 licensees)



FISCAL YEAR 1972

(Total gross capital expenditures: $36,211,485)

(138 licensees)

A = Land
B = Buildings
C = Antenna system
D = Transmitters
E = Microwave equipment
F = Control room equipment
G = Videotape recorders
H = TV cameras
I = All other equipment

percent) and the South (22.6 percent). In terms of mean expenditures, generally the larger the licensee in adjusted budget size, the greater the amount of capital expenditures. (See tables 6 and 20-22.)

Current gross capital expenditures in a given fiscal year may not accurately reflect the overall capital investment and viability of the licensees and stations in operation. Because gross capital expenditures are for acquisition of relatively durable goods and facilities, a station may not continually expend a sizable amount for the same purposes after it makes an initial investment.

Total Gross Capital Expenditues to Date

Total gross capital expenditures to date (accumulated capital expenditures plus gifts-in-kind) surpassed $247 million at the end of fiscal year 1972. Of this total, the largest amount ($92.8 million or 37.5 percent) was spent by community licensees, while public school systems expended the smallest amount ($20 million or 8.1 percent).

Among geographic regions, the largest amounts were invested in the South ($79 million or 32.0 percent of the total) and in the Northeast ($70 million or 28.4 percent). It was found that the larger the licensee in adjusted budget size, generally the larger the total gross capital expenditures to date. (See table 7.)

As already indicated, current capital expenditures in a given fiscal year may not represent the overall capital investments and viability of licensees and stations in operation. Although total accumulated capital expenditures to date may partially explain this discrepancy, the amount of capital expenditures to date in this report was adjusted neither for depreciation nor for appreciation over the years. Therefore, it merely shows how much public television licensees had invested since their origination, but not how much investment they had at the time of the survey.

EMPLOYMENT

All Employment

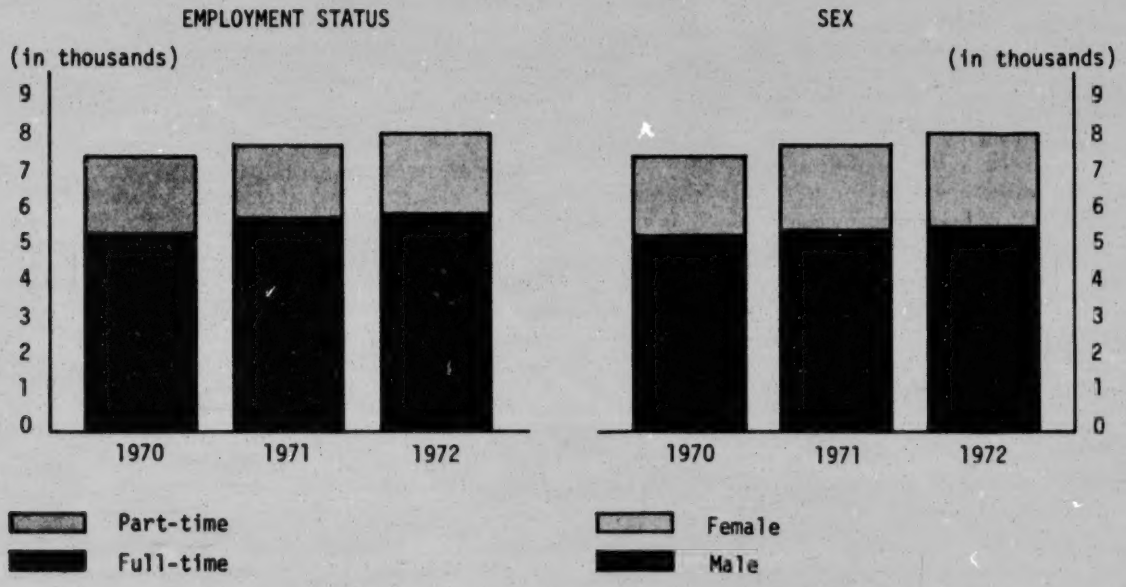
All Employees and Employment Status

As of June 30, 1972, the total count for all employees of public television licensees in the aggregate United States was 8,175. Of this total, 74.2 percent (6,068) were full-time employees and the remaining 25.8 percent (2,017) were part-time employees. This represents a 3.9-percent increase in all employment since fiscal year 1971. A greater increase (13.5 percent) was shown in the part-time employee category than in the full-time category (1.0 percent). As the number of licensees increased by 3.8 percent during the period, it is safe to assume there was no real increase in all employment per licensee. (See table 23.)

Male employees greatly outnumbered female employees in both full-time and part-time categories: among full-time employees almost 73 percent were male and only 27 percent were female, and among part-time employees 37.7 percent were reported as female workers. (See fig. 7 and table 23.)

Of the total, community organizations employed more workers (36.3 percent of the total) than did any other type of licensee, while, in terms of per licensee, State/municipal authorities topped (with 105 employees per licensee) among all licensee types. Public school licensees reported the smallest number of employees in both total and per licensee counts.

FIGURE 7.—ALL EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1970, 1971, AND 1972



Licensees in the South led the total employee count with 31.2 percent of the total, while licensees in the outlying areas and the Northeast topped in per licensee counts (85 and 76 employees per licensee, respectively).

Among adjusted budget sizes, the larger the licensee in budget size, the larger, generally, the number of employees in both total and per licensee counts. (See table 24.)

When the proportions of full-time employment out of total employment are examined by type of licensee, institutions of higher education showed the lowest proportion (61.2 percent) of full-time employees out of all employees. In other words, these licensees hired proportionately more part-time personnel than did any other type of licensee. Community licensees reported the highest rate of full-time employees (83.8 percent). The proportions of full-time employment were highest among the licensees in the Northeast and lowest among those in the West. In general, the larger the licensee in adjusted budget size, the higher the proportion of full-time employment. (See table 24.)

Full-time Employees.—As of June 30, 1972, full-time employees of all licensees numbered 6,068. Community licensees employed more full-time workers (41.0 percent of the total) than did any other type of licensee, while State/municipal licensees reported the highest mean number of full-time employees (77). Among geographic regions, the Northeast led in number of full-time employees (31.8 percent of the total), closely followed by the South (30.2 percent). The presence of large numbers of these employees in these two regions appears to reflect heavy concentrations of large licensees in adjusted budget size among community licensees in the Northeast and among State/municipal licensees in the South. The larger the adjusted budget size, the larger the size of full-time employment in both total and per licensee counts. (See table 24.)

As stated earlier, overwhelmingly more male than female workers were employed by television licensees. Of total full-time employees, 72.9 percent were male and 27.1 percent were female in the aggregate United States as of June 30, 1972. This pattern held among all three analyzed variables. Among licensee types, both institutions of higher education and State/municipal authorities showed the lowest female employment rate (21.8 percent), while community licensees topped the rate with 32.5 percent. By geographic region, the outlying areas and the central region reported the lowest female employment rates (19.5 and 24.1 percent, respectively) and the Northeast showed the highest rate (31.4 percent). Among adjusted budget sizes, it was found that, with the exception of the $800,000 - $1,999,999 size, the larger the licensee in budget size, the higher the female employment rate.

Part-time Employees.—Part-time employees of all licensees totaled 2,107 (25.8 percent of all employees) in the aggregate United States as of June 30, 1972. Among licensee types, institutions of higher education led in total count and State/municipal authorities topped in mean number of part-time employees per licensee. Public school systems reported the smallest number of total part-time employees; community licensees reported the smallest mean number of employees. By geographic region, the South led in both total and per licensee counts, and the Northeast reported the smallest number of part-time employees per licensee. Among adjusted budget sizes, with the exception of the $800,000 - $1,999,999 size, generally the larger the licensee, the larger the number of part-time employees; however, this relationship was reversed when the proportions of part-time employees in relation to total employees per licensee were considered.

Although the difference in employment rates between sexes was not as extensive as in full-time employment, more male than female part-time workers were employed by public television licensees (62.3 percent of the total were male, 37.7 percent, female). This pattern held among all licensee types, geographic regions, and adjusted budget sizes, except for licensees of State/municipal authorities, and licensees in the South and in the largest adjusted budget size, where female part-time employees outnumbered male counterparts. (See table 24.)

All Employees and Type of Occupation

Public television licensees reported that nearly all of their management and supervisory positions were held by full-time employees (2,488, or 98.8 percent of the total 2,518), as of June 30, 1972 (table 25). A considerable proportion of full-time employees were reported as management and supervisory personnel (41.0 percent of total), while only a fraction of part-time employees were categorized in such positions

(1.4 percent). (See table 28.) Further, most of the top positions, such as general managers, station managers, and program managers, were filled by full-time managerial staff. The following table shows the distribution of management and supervisory personnel by employment status:

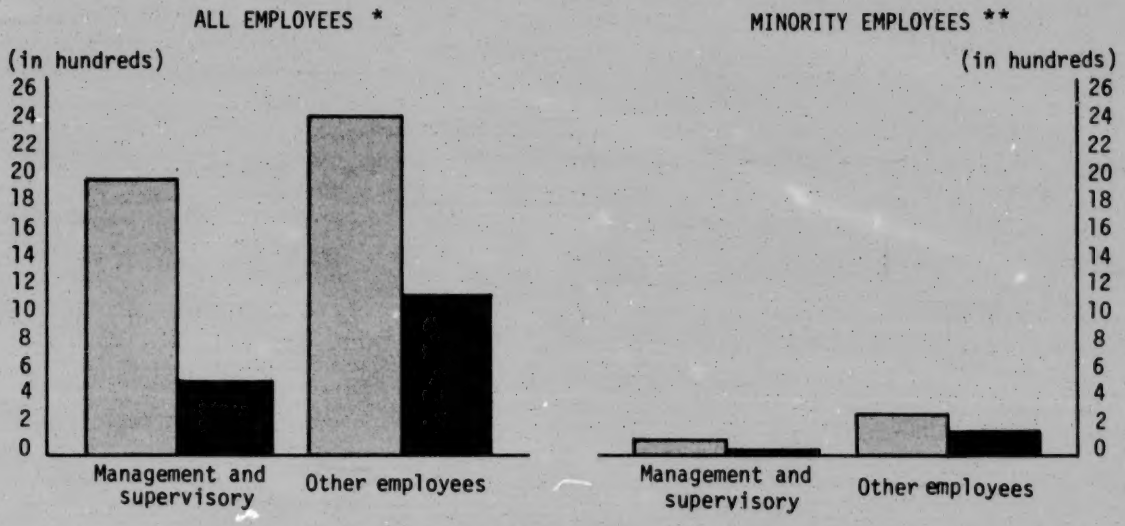
Public television licensees' full-time and part-time management and supervisory personnel and other personnel

	All employees	Percent	Full-time employees	Percent	Part-time employees	Percent
Total	8,175	100.0	6,068	100.0	2,107	100.0
Management and supervisory	2,518	30.8	2,488	41.0	30	1.4
All other	5,657	69.2	3,580	59.0	2,077	98.6

Full-time Employment and Type of Occupation.—Most managerial and supervisory positions were held by male rather than female employees (females were only 19.6 percent of the total). Furthermore, an overwhelming majority of top decision-making positions in public television stations were staffed by male employees. For instance, only 5 of 129 general managers, 1 of 61 station managers, 4 of 57 operations managers, and 8 of 120 program managers of public television licensees were females. Among relatively demanding or responsible jobs, female workers were represented in very small numbers or not at all. In the categories of traffic manager, promotion director, public relations director, and business manager, females were well represented. These employment patterns held, in general, among most licensee types, georgraphic regions, and adjusted budget sizes. (See fig. 8 and tables 25-28).

Among occupations other than those in the management and supervisory categories, female employment rates were relatively high: for on-air talent, and

FIGURE 8.—ALL AND MINORITY FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES, BY JOB CLASSIFICATION AND SEX: JUNE 30, 1972



especially for clerical and secretarial positions, females were well represented (46.3 percent and 90.2 percent, respectively). (See table 25.)

Part-time Employment and Type of Occupation.—Only 30 part-time employees (1.4 percent of the total 2,107) were categorized as management and supervisory personnel. Among part-time employees, technical and production was the leading occupational category, followed by on-air talent, clerical and other, and paid trainees. Among licensee types, institutions of higher education tended to hire relatively large numbers of such employees in the technical and production category, while State/municipal authorities employed more of such employees in the on-air talent category. These part-time on-air talents were found mostly among licensees in the South and in the largest budget category. (See tables 29 and 30.)

Minority Employment

Minority employment statistics contained in this report are based on data for four ethnic minority groups in the coterminous United States: Negro, Spanish surnamed, American Indian, and oriental. As the term "minority" has different meanings in the various outlying areas (for instance, in the State of Hawaii and in Puerto Rico, a majority of employees, or entire staffs, were reported to be minority group members), inclusion of minority employees as a proportion of all employees in this region would be greatly misleading and would not provide a valid basis for comparison. Accordingly, such data from the outlying areas are excluded from the minority counts.

Employment Status

The 133 public television licensees in the coterminous United States reported 904 minority employees—11.7 percent of the total employees in the coterminous United States. Of these, 517 (57.2 percent) were male and 387 (42.8 percent) female.

During 1971 - 1972, minority-group members gained 22.3 percent in employment for public television licensees. When this increase was examined by employment status, minority full-time employees increased by 18.0 percent, and minority part-time employees gained 29.4 percent, during this period. For minority full-time employment, males outnumbered female workers; the reverse was true for minority part-time employment. (See fig. 9 and table 32.)

As shown in table 33, 543 minority employees (60.1 percent of total) were full-time; 361 (39.9 percent) were part-time.

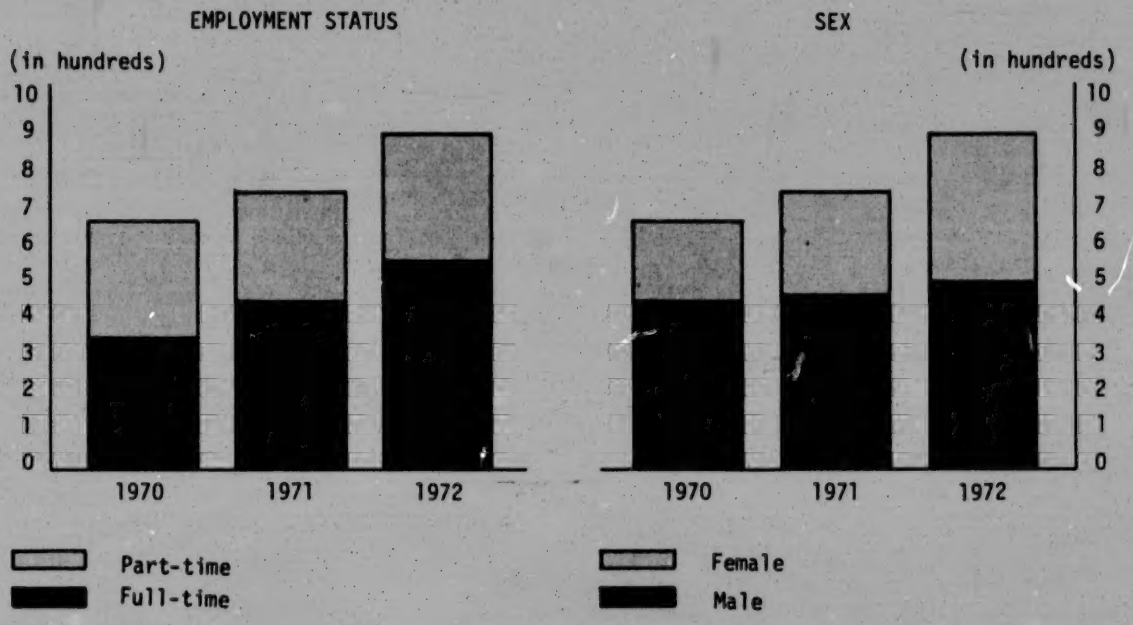
Among licensee types, community organizations employed more minority group members than did any other type of licensee—especially for full-time employment (more than 56 percent of all minority full-time workers were employed by community licensees). Institutions of higher education hired the fewest minority full-time employees per licensee. In terms of mean number of minority full-time workers per licensee, the Northeast was first, followed by the South. By adjusted budget size, the larger licensees in budget size reported more minority full-time employees per licensee. Minority part-time employees were found in the largest number among State/municipal licensees and among the licensees in the South and in the largest budget category. (See table 33.)

Employment Rates.—Minority full-time employees represented 9.5 percent of all employees in the coterminous United States, while minority part-time employees comprised 17.9 percent. For both sexes, minority employment rates were lower for full-time than for part-time employees, and lower for males than for females in both full-time and part-time categories. The following table presents minority employment rates (percent of minority among total public television employees) in the coterminous United States.

Minority employment rates in the coterminous United States
(as percent of total employment in each category)

	Total employees	Full-time employees	Part-time employees
Total	11.7	9.5	17.9
Male	9.6	8.5	13.1
Female	16.5	12.0	25.1

FIGURE 9.–MINORITY EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX: COTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1970, 1971, AND 1972



Minority Groups

Among the four minority groups, Negroes led the employee count in both full-time and part-time categories, followed by Spanish-surnamed employees. Oriental and American Indians were represented in relatively small numbers. (See fig. 10.)

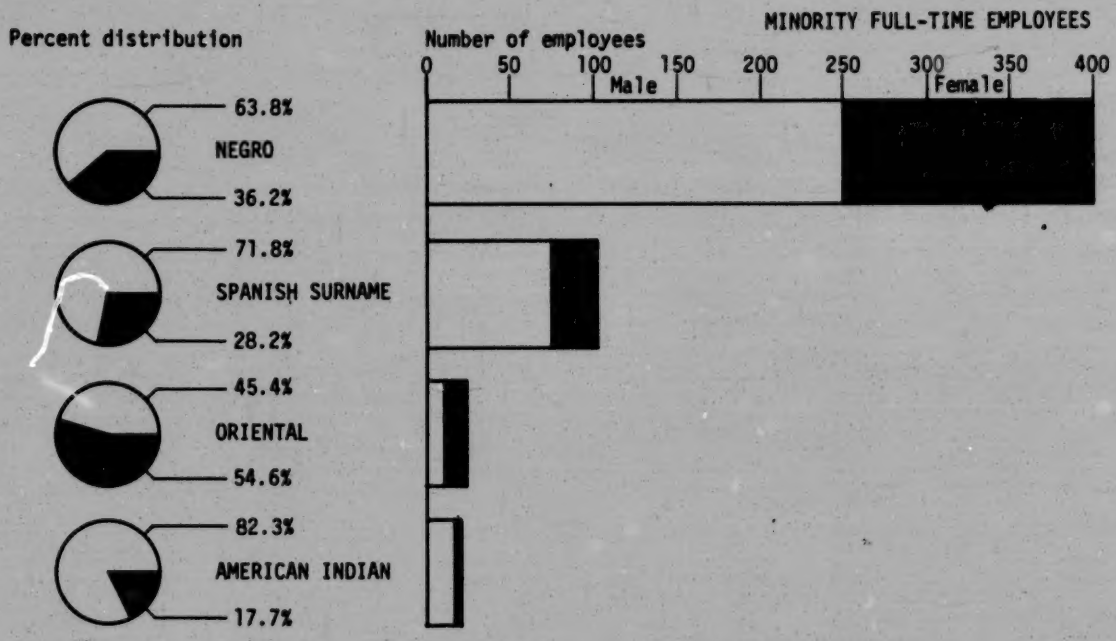
For the full-time category, community licensees topped in minority hiring for all minority groups except American Indian. By geographic region, Negro employees were found in the largest number in the Northeast, and in the smallest number in the West. For the remaining minority groups, the West was the leading region in employment, closely followed by the South and the Northeast. Among adjusted budget sizes, the larger the adjusted budget size, the greater the minority employment for all minority groups except American Indian. (See table 34.)

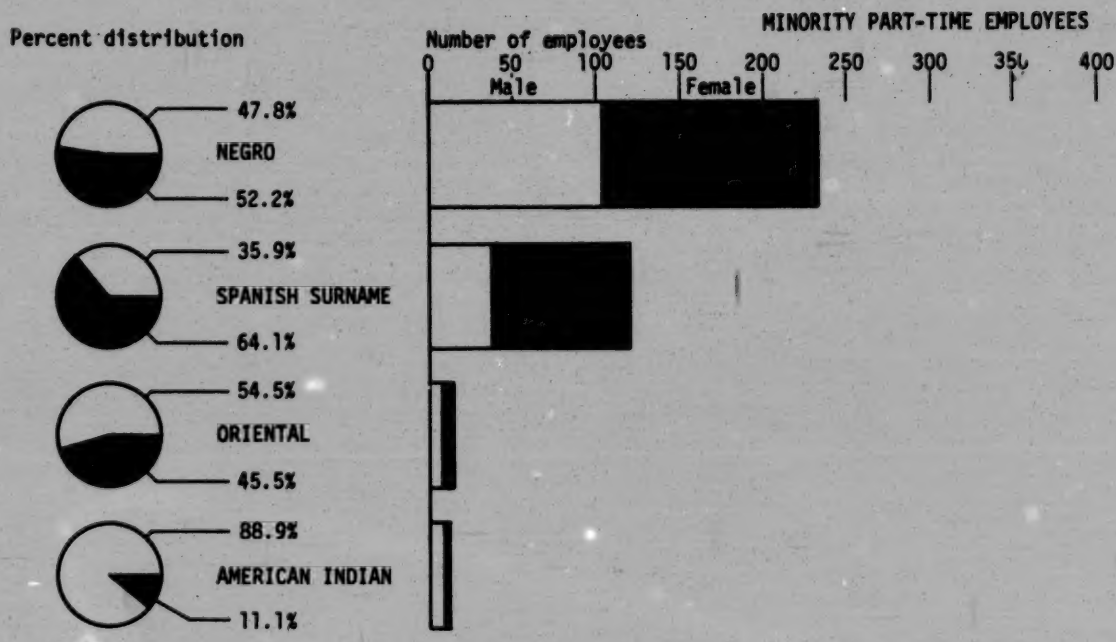
For the part-time category, among Negro and Spanish-surnamed groups, female workers outnumbered the males. Part-time employees of these two minority groups were found mostly among State/municipal licensees and the licensees in the South. In terms of adjusted budget size, with the exception of the $800,000 - $1,999,999 size, the larger the licensee, the more minority part-time workers employed per licensee. For the American Indian and oriental groups, total part-time employees were too small in

Minority employment by minority group in the coterminous United States

	Total	Percent	Full-time employees	Percent	Part-time employees	Percent
Total	904	100.0	543	100.0	361	100.0
Negro	625	69.1	401	73.8	224	62.1
Spanish surnamed	220	24.3	103	79.0	117	32.4
American Indian	26	2.9	17	3.1	9	2.5
Oriental	33	3.7	22	4.1	11	3.0

FIGURE 10.—MINORITY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES, BY TYPE OF MINORITY GROUP AND SEX: COTERMINOUS UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1972





number to comment on in detail; however, these employees were mostly hired by institutions of higher education. (See table 35.)

Type of Occupation

In general, minority management and supervisory personnel were underrepresented in number among public television licensees. In 1972, only 110 (4.6 percent) of all full-time management and supervisory employees (2,391) in the coterminous United States were reported to be minority employees. (These included 1 general manager, 2 station managers, 1 operations manager, 2 program managers, and 3 production managers.) For part-time employees, no minority management and supervisory employees were reported. (See fig. 8 and table 38.)

Of total minority management and supervisory personnel, 82 (74.5 percent) were males, and 28 (25.5 percent), females. Other than management and supervisory, clerical and secretarial and production crew were the most common occupation categories held by minority full-time workers. Minority female employment rates for clerical and secretarial and on-air talent positions were higher than those for males. (See table 36.)

BROADCAST AND PRODUCTION

Introduction

This chapter examines broadcast and production statistics for public television licensees and stations. Addition of 6 licensees and 16 stations during fiscal year 1972 gave a total of 138 licensees and 223 stations on the air during that period. Since many of these new licensees and stations were on the air for a relatively short period during the year, statistics for these stations and licensees would have a distorting influence on the annual broadcast and production patterns of public television. To avoid misleading statistics, those new stations and licensees were eliminated from the analysis in this report. (Relevant statistics for these new stations and licensees may be found in appendix C.) Accordingly, the 207 stations on the air during all of fiscal year 1972 and the 133 licensees active throughout that interval were designated basic units for the analysis. (For detailed information on distribution of these stations and licensees by three variables of analysis, see table 37.)

As previously defined, a television station is "a unit that transmits a single television signal on a single channel." In public television, a considerable number of stations are equipped with transmitting facilities only and are without production facilities. A number of public television stations during fiscal year 1972 were simply repeaters. On the other hand, most licensees managed a station or stations which operated one or more production facilities (studios). In the present report, therefore, all broadcast activities were examined by *stations* and all production analyses were made by *licensees*.

This chapter consists of two major parts: (1) station broadcast activities, and (2) an examination of licensees' local production activities.

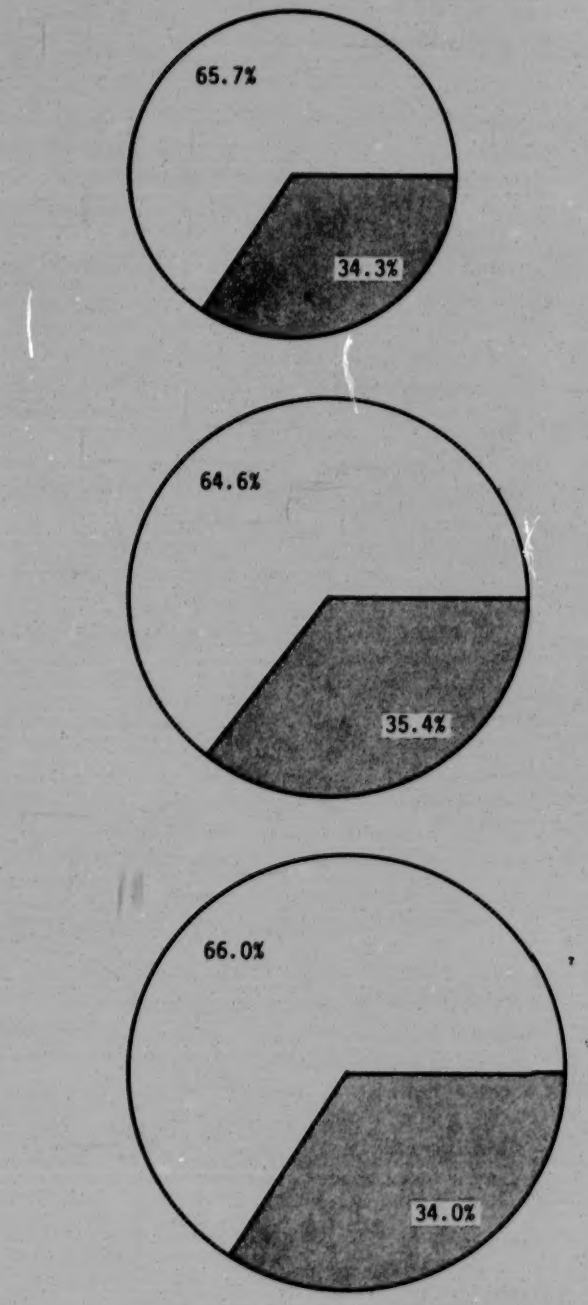
Broadcast Hours

Total Broadcast Hours and Types of Programming

Annual Broadcast Hours.—During fiscal year 1972, 207 public television stations broadcast a total of 710,303 hours in the aggregate United States—an 11.1-percent increase over the broadcast hours during fiscal year 1971. The number of stations increased by 14 (7.3 percent) over the previous fiscal year, and the annual mean broadcast hours per station rose slightly (3,314 hours in fiscal year 1971 and 3,431 in fiscal year 1972). Although total broadcast hours for programming for classroom and programming for general audience increased during this period, annual mean broadcast hours per station for programming for classroom decreased slightly (1,172 hours in fiscal year 1971 and 1,168 hours in fiscal year 1972). (See fig. 11 and tables 38 and 41.)

During fiscal year 1972, 34.0 percent of all air time was transmitted for classroom use and the remaining 66.0 percent for general audience programming. This difference in air time by type of programming was most apparent among stations licensed to institutions of higher education and community organizations, while it was less distinct among those stations licensed to local public school systems and State/municipal authorities. For classroom programming, State/municipal stations were the largest in both total broadcast hours and mean broadcast hours per station; however, in proportion of hours devoted to such programs, public school stations were the largest (44.5 percent of the total). For general audience programming, although State/municipal stations aired more time than any other type of licensee, in proportion of time devoted to such programs institutions of higher education reported the highest percentage (72.9 percent of the total). The largest number of mean broadcast hours of such programs was reported by community organizations. Public school stations reported the smallest number of mean

FIGURE 11.–PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF TOTAL BROADCAST HOURS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION STATIONS, BY TYPE OF PROGRAMMING: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1970, 1971, AND 1972



broadcast hours per station among all types of licensees during fiscal year 1972. (See fig. 12 and tables 38 and 41.)

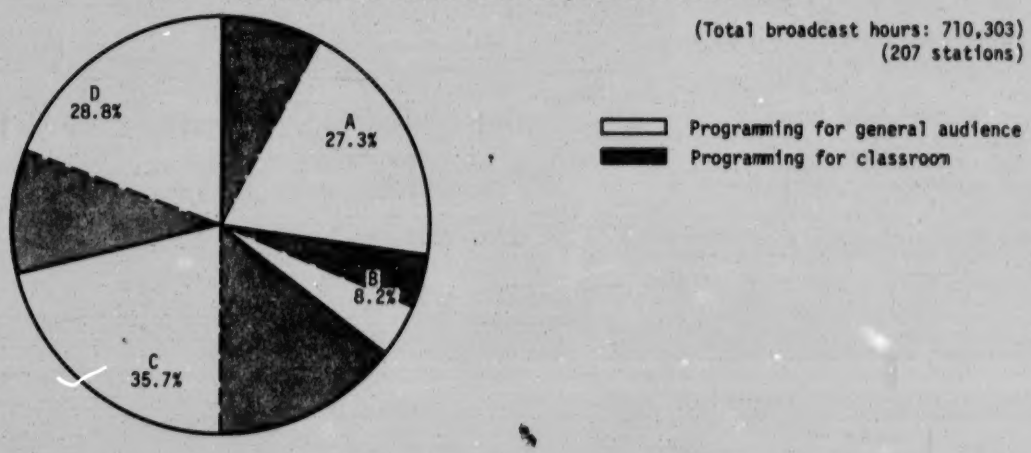
Broadcast Hours During School-in-Session and School-not-in-Session.--During fiscal year 1972, public television stations transmitted 551,388 hours (77.6 percent of the total annual broadcast hours) during school-in-session and the remaining 158,915 hours (22.4 percent) during school-not-in-session. Mean broadcast weeks during the fiscal year were 35 for school-in-session and 17 for school-not-in-session.

During the in-school period, 42 percent of all air time was devoted to classroom programming and 58 percent to general audience programming. This pattern of programming was quite different from that of school-not-in-session, when all stations broadcast a mere 6.4 percent (10,174 hours) of total air time for classroom programming and the remaining 93.6 percent for general audience programming.

These broadcast patterns by type of programming varied widely among licensee types. During the inschool period, local public school stations broadcast the fewest hours per station in air time, but in proportion provided more classroom programming (53.6 percent of the total) than general audience programming in air time. During the out-of-school period, the same school stations provided the least number of broadcast services per station among all types of licensees and devoted slightly under 8 percent of the total air time to classroom use. Stations licensed to institutions of higher education reported, in proportion, the least air time per station for classroom programming and the largest air time per station for general audience programming during both school-in-session and school-not-in-session. The broadcast patterns of community stations were almost identical with those of university stations. State/municipal stations broadcast more hours than any other type of licensee and their broadcast patterns by type of programming were quite similar to those of public school stations during the entire year. For all licensee types, programming for general audience occupied substantial air time during both school-in-and school-out-of-session.

In brief, programming for classroom was on the air primarily when local schools were reported to be in session, and programming for general audience was broadcast evenly all year round. These tendencies held generally among all types of licensees, geographic regions, and adjusted budget sizes. (See tables 39 and 40.)

FIGURE 12.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL BROADCAST HOURS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION STATIONS, BY TYPE OF PROGRAMMING AND TYPE OF LICENSEE: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1972



A = Institutions of higher education
B = Local public school systems
C = State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies
D = Community organizations

Weekly Broadcast Hours by Day of Week and Type of Programming

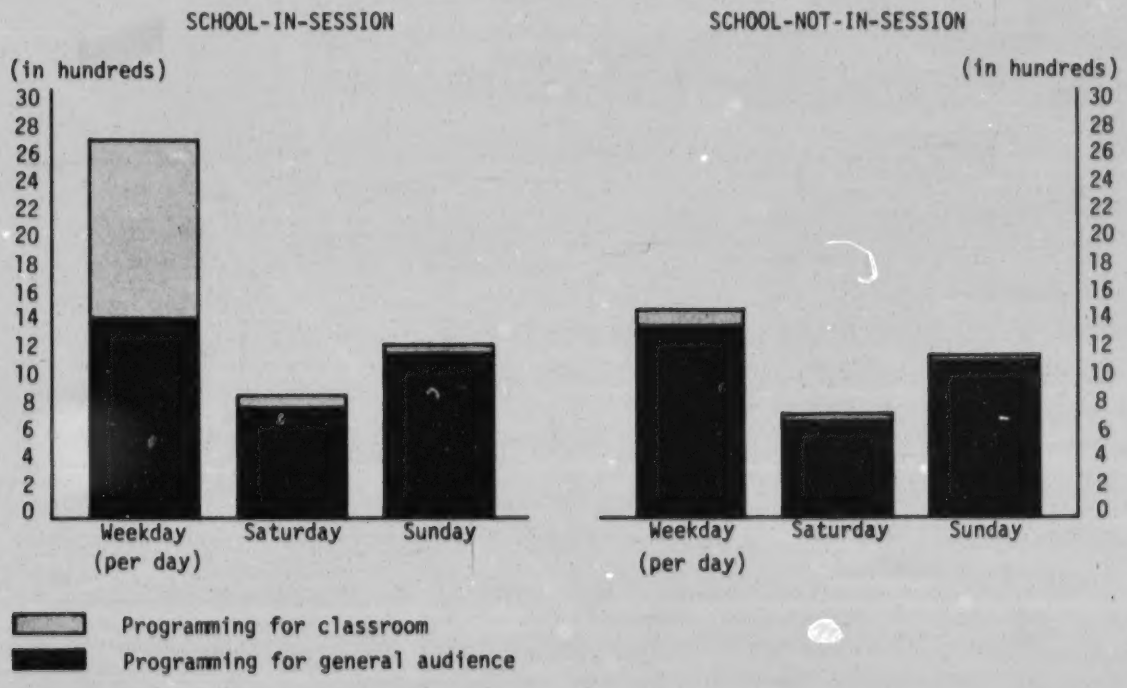
Weekly Broadcast Hours During School-in-Session.– During fiscal year 1972, the weekly broadcast schedules of public television stations varied widely for the in- and out-of-school sessions. Stations reported that the broadcast schedule for the inschool period was aired for 35 weeks on the average, and the schedule for the out-of-school period was carried for 17 weeks during the fiscal year.

During school-in-session, mean broadcast hours differed considerably according to the day of the week, with stations on the air longer on weekdays (Monday through Friday: 13.2 hours per day) than on weekends (Saturday and Sunday: 9.5 hours and 6.9 hours). By type of programming, 41.8 percent of total air time was devoted to classroom use and the remaining 58.2 percent to general audience use. Classroom programming was largely aired during weekdays (6.5 hours per day) rather than on weekends (1.9 hours on Saturday and 1.7 hours on Sunday), while general audience programming was broadcast rather evenly throughout the week among those stations broadcasting. (See fig. 13 and table 42.)

During this period, all 207 stations transmitted on weekdays, while 115 did not broadcast on Saturdays and 24 did not broadcast on Sundays. (See table 42.)

Weekly Broadcast Hours During School-not-in-Session: During school-not-in-session, mean weekly broadcast hours per station were much lower (47.8 hours per week) than during school-in-session (76.3 hours per week). In general, programming for classroom did not occupy substantial air time. Most stations broadcast largely general audience programs (93.2 percent of total weekly air time); less than 7 percent of air time was devoted to classroom programming. At least 7 stations were not on the air at all during the session and did not broadcast at all on weekdays; 118 stations were not on the air on Saturdays, while 27 stations did not broadcast on Sundays. Only 73 stations broadcast on weekdays, as

FIGURE 13.–TOTAL WEEKLY BROADCAST HOURS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION STATIONS DURING SCHOOL-IN-SESSION AND SCHOOL-NOT-IN-SESSION, BY TYPE OF PROGRAMMING AND DAY OF WEEK: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1972



compared with 12 on Saturdays and a mere 2 stations on Sundays. (See fig. 13 and table 43.)

Weekly broadcast patterns of public television licensees by day of week, school-in- and out-of-session, and type of programming varied further among licensee types. (See tables 45-47.)

Broadcast Hours by Source of Programming

Source of Programming and Type of Programming (I): The largest source of programming for public television during fiscal year 1972 was national interconnection. In fiscal year 1971, this became the leading source of programming, accounting for 27.5 percent of total broadcast time. For fiscal year 1972, this proportion jumped to 39.2 percent. Programs locally produced, the leading source of programming until fiscal year 1970, slipped from 23.0 percent in fiscal year 1971 to 21.1 percent in fiscal year 1972, but maintained the position as the second largest source of programming. Next in fiscal year 1972 were regional interconnection (5.4 percent), National Instructional Television Center (NITC) (4.9 percent), and National Educational Television (NET), Ann Arbor (4.1 percent). (See fig. 14 and table 48.)

In fiscal year 1972, locally produced programs were still the largest single source for classroom programming (34.3 percent), although their proportion has steadily decreased since fiscal year 1970. Other leading sources were NITC (14.2 percent), the proportion of which has gradually increased since fiscal year 1970; Great Plains National Instructional Television Library (GPNITL) (9.8 percent); and national interconnection (9.2 percent). It is noteworthly that national interconnection has become increasingly important since fiscal year 1970.

The dominant source for general audience programming was national interconnection, whose gains have been so rapid that public television relied on its services for more than half of all delivered air time for such programming in fiscal year 1972. The proportion of national interconnection to total broadcast hours of all stations increased from 33.9 percent in fiscal year 1970 to 54.7 percent in fiscal year 1972. Next leading sources were programs locally produced (14.3 percent), regional interconnection (5.4 percent), and NET, Ann Arbor (5.2 percent); however, these three sources have experienced a steady decrease in proportion since fiscal year 1970. (See table 48.)

Source of Programming and Type of Programming (II): For classroom programming, local public school systems and State/municipal authorities relied more heavily on locally produced programs (46.7 percent and 39.9 percent, respectively) than did any other types of licensees, although all types relied chiefly on locally produced programs. Community and university stations tended to use national and regional interconnection services for delivery of such programs more often than did other types of licensees. For general audience programming, all types of licensees equally employed national interconnection most frequently. All licensee types reported more than half of all air time for such programming. Again, community and university stations tended to use regional interconnection more frequently than did other licensee types. (See tables 49 and 50.)

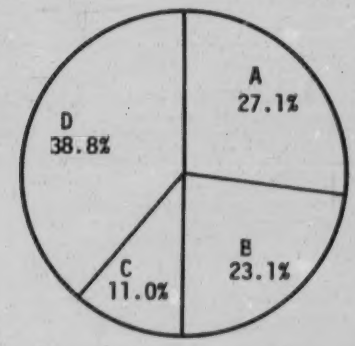
By geographic region, for classroom programming, programs locally produced were the largest source for all regions except the Northeast, where regional interconnection and its film and tape services were reported as the leading programming sources. For general audience programming, all regions except the outlying areas reported national interconnection as the prime source. The outlying areas relied heavily on NET, Ann Arbor, programs locally produced, and on national interconnection, in that order, for this purpose. Only the Northeast region reported frequent use of regional interconnection service. (See tables 51 and 52.)

Adjusted budget size of stations greatly influenced station programming sources, especially in delivery of classroom programming. There was a tendency for the stations larger in adjusted budget size to use more locally produced programs for such programming. Also, the smaller the station in budget size, the greater the proportion of sources of national and regional interconnection services. There was a tendency for the stations larger in budget size to make more frequent use of paid library services (such as NITC and GPNITL) for classroom programming. As for general audience programming, some of these tendencies existed, although they were not as apparent as for classroom programming. (See table 54.)

FIGURE 14.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF TOTAL BROADCAST HOURS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION STATIONS, BY SOURCE OF PROGRAMMING: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEARS 1970, 1971, AND 1972

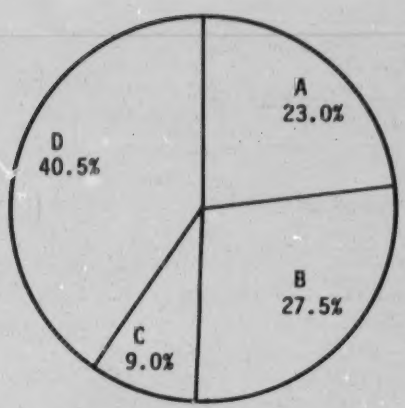
FISCAL YEAR 1970

(Total broadcast hours: 586,718)
(185 stations)



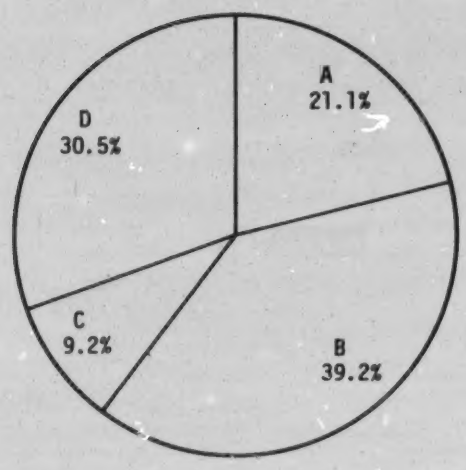
FISCAL YEAR 1971

(Total broadcast hours: 639,611)
(193 stations)



FISCAL YEAR 1972

(Total broadcast hours: 710,303)
(207 stations)



A = Programs locally produced
B = National interconnection
C = Regional and other interconnection
D = Film and tape from all sources

Production Hours

Total Production Hours and Type of Production

Color/Black and White and Type of Production: Production hours (hours of programs locally produced by public television licensees) during fiscal year 1972 totaled 36,007 (46.6 percent in color and 53.4 percent in black and white). Most (63.0 percent of the total) were produced on tape, followed by live (34.5 percent) and film (2.5 percent). While most of tape production was done in black and white, most of the film hours were in color. (See fig. 15 and table 55.)

Total production hours of public television licensees have gradually decreased since fiscal year 1970. (Production statistics for fiscal year 1970 were based on all licensees in operation—on the air—during the fiscal year; therefore, these statistics should not be directly compared with those of the following fiscal years. Most of the new licensees, however, tended to produce only a limited number of hours of program in the first year of operation. Within these limitations, the statistics for fiscal year 1970 may be usefully interpreted.) Between fiscal years 1971 and 1972, a 2.8-percent decrease in production hours was reported. Although a decrease was shown in all types of production, the actual decrease (18.4 percent) occurred in hours produced in black and white only, while the hours produced in color increased noticeably (by 24.4 percent) during the period. (See table 55.)

Production Hours and Type of Programming (I): During fiscal year 1972, about 22 percent of all production hours was for classroom use and 78 percent for general-audience use. Of hours produced for classroom use, slightly less than 37 percent was in color; of production hours for general audience, more than 49 percent was in color. While production hours for general audience were mostly in tape (56.9 percent) and live (40.5 percent), those for classroom use were primarily in tape (84.9 percent).

Production hours for classroom use decreased considerably (20.1 percent) between fiscal years 1971 and 1972, while hours produced for general audience increased slightly (3.4 percent) during the same period. (See tables 56-57.)

Production Hours and Type of Programming (II): More locally produced hours for both total and color were reported by community licensees than by any other type of licensee. Community licensees were the only group which produced more program hours in color than in black and white during fiscal year 1972.

All types of licensees produced most of their local programs on tape. With the exception of community licensees, all licensees, especially the State/municipal group, produced more programs on tape in proportion to total production. Institutions of higher education and community organizations tended to produce relatively more local programs for general-audience use, while public school systems and State/municipal authorities tended to emphasize relatively more programs for classroom use. (See tables 58-60.)

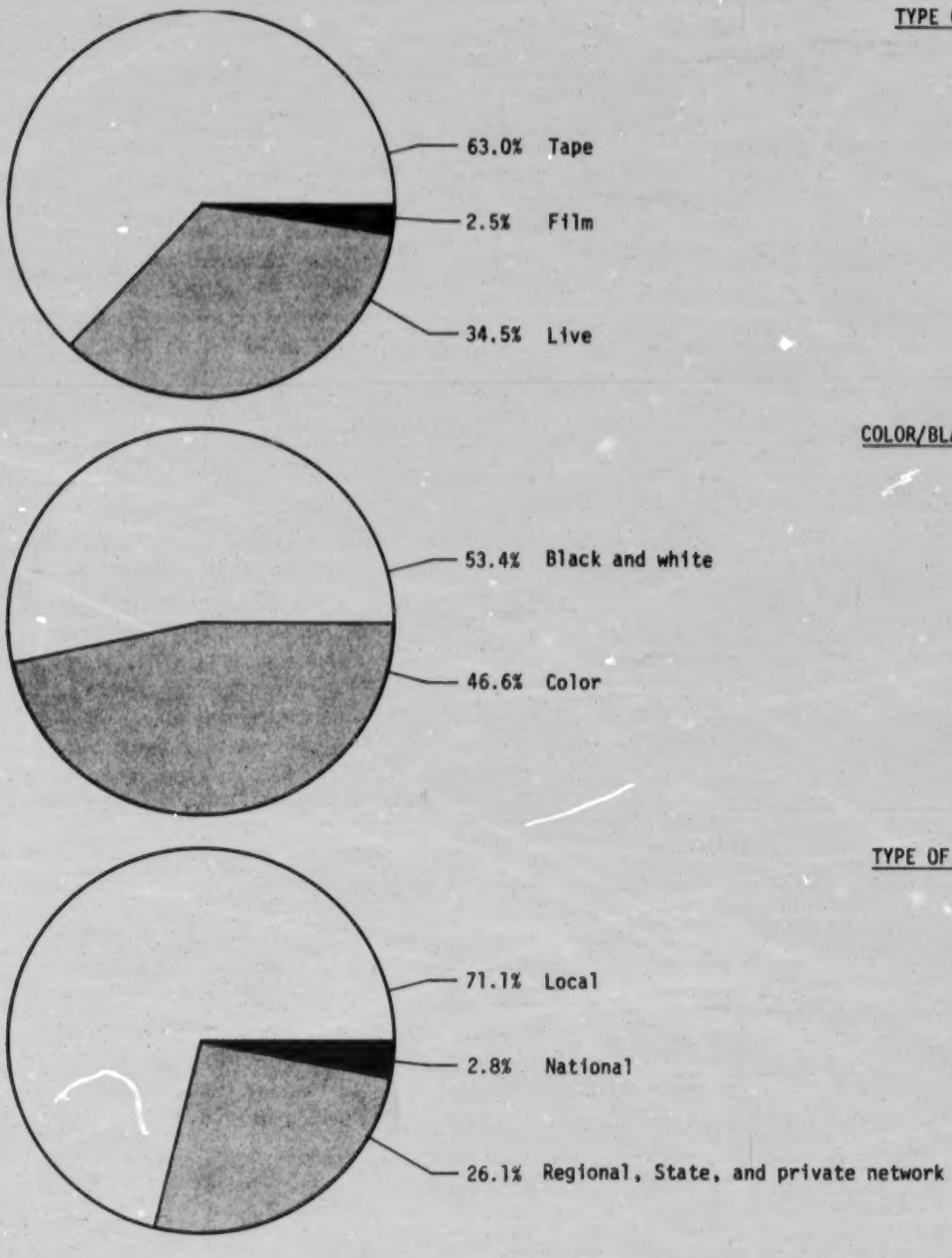
The South produced the largest number of local production hours. The Northeast and the South made more programs in color, and the remaining regions produced more programs in black and white. Almost all of the programs produced in the outlying areas were in black and white. The Northeast provided, both in total and in proportion, the least time for classroom programs, while the outlying areas and the South produced the greatest number of classroom programs in proportion to the total. (See tables 61-63.)

In terms of adjusted budget size, the larger licensees tended to hold the greater number of local production hours and of programs produced in color. For classroom programs, the larger licensees tended to provide their local programs in tape rather than live, while all sizes of licensees produced such programs in black and white. For general-audience programs, there was a tendency for the larger licensees to produce more programs in color. (See tables 64-66.)

Total Production Hours and Type of Distribution

Of the 36,007 hours locally produced by all licensees, 71.1 percent was for local distribution, 26.1 percent primarily for network systems; the remaining 2.8 percent was intended for national distribution. (See fig. 15 and tables 67-69.)

FIGURE 15.–PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL PRODUCTION HOURS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES, BY TYPE OF PRODUCTION, COLOR/BLACK AND WHITE, AND TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION: AGGREGATE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1972



(Total production hours: 36,007)

Production hours by type of distribution varied greatly among types of licensees. Public school licensees provided nearly all of their total production hours for local distribution (97.7 percent), while State/municipal licensees tended to produce their programs for both network (56.7 percent) and local (41.7 percent) distribution. Licensees of community organizations and of institutions of higher education produced their programs mostly for local distribution, although a substantial number were for network distribution purposes. Community licensees provided the greatest number of program hours for national distribution. (See table 67.)

The Northeast topped in production hours intended for national distribution, while the outlying areas reported the fewest hours for such distribution. Because of the heavy concentration of large State licensees in the South, the production hours intended for network distribution were the highest in this region. (See table 68.)

Adjusted budget size as a variable had perhaps the most decisive effect upon total production hours of licensees during fiscal year 1972. There was a distinctive tendency for the licensees larger in budget size to produce more program hours per licensee, particularly for network and national distribution purposes. This tendency became more apparent when production hours for general audience were examined separately from those for classroom use. (See table 69.)

Production Hours for Minority Programs

All licensees reported 2,822 local production hours as programs devoted specifically to matters of interest to ethnic, racial, and religious minorities. This represents 7.8 percent of the total hours of programs produced by all licensees during fiscal year 1972. Community licensees provided the largest number of minority hours produced per licensee (34.4 hours), while public school licensees reported the smallest.

Production hours for minority programs by licensee type

Licensee type	Number of licensees	Minority hours	Mean
All licensees	133	2,822	21.2
Institutions of higher education	45	573	12.7
Local public school systems	20	238	11.9
State/municipal authorities	21	395	18.8
Community organizations	47	1,616	34.4

The outlying areas and the Northeast topped in minority program production per licensee. This was largely due to the unique ethnic and racial compositions of the populations served and a heavy concentration of the large production centers in these two regions.

Production hours for minority programs by geographic region

Geographic region	Number of licensees	Minority hours	Mean
Northeast	28	884	31.6
Central	37	504	13.6
South	36	891	24.8
West	28	373	13.3
Outlying areas	4	170	42.5

There was a clear pattern among adjusted budget sizes: the larger the licensee in budget size, the larger the number of minority hours produced per licensee.

Production hours for minority programs by adjusted budget size

Adjusted budget size	Number of licensees	Minority hours	Mean
Under $200,000	17	75	4.4
$200,000 - $499,999	43	567	13.2
$500,000 - $799,999	28	386	13.8
$800,000 - $1,999,999	32	995	31.1
$2,000,000 and over	13	799	61.5

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 1.—Public television licensees and stations, by geographic region and type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of public television licensees	Licensees and stations, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States	Northeast	Central	South	West	Outlying areas
Total, all types	138	30	38	37	28	5
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of stations	223	47	53	85	31	7
Percent (stations)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Institutions of higher education	49	5	18	10	14	2
Percent of total	35.5	16.7	47.4	27.0	50.0	40.0
Number of stations	67	14	20	16	14	3
Percent (stations)	30.0	29.8	37.7	18.8	45.2	42.9
Local public school systems	19	1	3	7	8	0
Percent of total	13.8	3.3	7.9	18.9	28.6	0.0
Number of stations	21	1	3	8	9	0
Percent (stations)	9.4	2.1	5.7	9.4	29.0	0.0
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	21	6	3	8	1	3
Percent of total	15.2	20.0	7.9	21.6	3.6	60.0
Number of stations	74	7	14	47	2	4
Percent (stations)	33.2	14.9	26.4	55.3	6.4	57.1
Community organizations	49	18	14	12	5	0
Percent of total	35.5	60.0	36.8	32.5	17.8	0.0
Number of stations	61	25	16	14	6	0
Percent (stations)	27.4	53.2	30.2	16.5	19.4	0.0

Table 2.—Public television licensees and stations, by adjusted budget size and type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of public television licensees	Licensees and stations, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000-$799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
Total, all types	138	19	45	28	32	14
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of stations	223	20	52	38	57	56
Percent (stations)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Institutions of higher education	49	10	17	12	10	0
Percent of total	35.5	52.6	37.8	42.9	31.2	0.0
Number of stations	67	10	17	20	20	0
Percent (stations)	30.0	50.0	32.7	52.6	35.1	0.0
Local public school systems	19	5	5	6	3	0
Percent of total	13.8	26.3	11.1	21.4	9.4	0.0
Number of stations	21	6	6	6	3	0
Percent (stations)	9.4	30.0	11.5	15.8	5.3	0.0
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	21	1	5	2	6	7
Percent of total	15.2	5.3	11.1	7.1	18.8	50.0
Number of stations	74	1	9	3	17	44
Percent (stations)	33.2	5.0	17.3	7.9	29.8	78.6
Community organizations	49	3	18	8	13	7
Percent of total	35.5	15.8	40.0	28.6	40.6	50.0
Number of stations	61	3	20	9	17	12
Percent (stations)	27.4	15.0	38.5	23.7	29.8	21.4

Table 3.–Public television licensees and stations, by geographic region and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Adjusted budget size	Licensees and stations, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States	Northeast	Central	South	West	Outlying areas
Total, all sizes	138	30	38	37	28	5
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of stations	223	47	53	85	31	7
Percent (stations)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $200,000	19	0	9	3	6	1
Percent of total	13.8	0.0	23.7	8.1	21.4	20.0
Number of stations	20	0	9	3	7	1
Percent (stations)	9.0	0.0	17.0	3.5	22.6	14.3
$200,000 - $499,999	45	9	12	12	11	1
Percent of total	32.6	30.0	31.6	32.5	39.3	20.0
Number of stations	52	10	15	15	11	1
Percent (stations)	23.3	21.3	28.3	17.7	35.5	14.3
$500,000 - $799,999	28	5	5	10	8	0
Percent of total	20.3	16.7	13.2	27.0	28.6	0.0
Number of stations	38	12	6	11	9	0
Percent (stations)	17.0	25.5	11.3	12.9	29.0	0.0
$800,000 - $1,999,999	32	10	11	7	1	3
Percent of total	23.2	33.3	28.9	18.9	3.6	60.0
Number of stations	57	15	21	15	1	5
Percent (stations)	25.6	31.9	39.6	17.7	3.2	71.4
$2,000,000 and over	14	6	1	5	2	0
Percent of total	10.1	20.0	2.6	13.5	7.1	0.0
Number of stations	56	10	2	41	3	0
Percent (stations)	25.1	21.3	3.8	48.2	9.7	0.0

Table 4.—Total income, transferred income, and loan income for television operations of public television licensees, by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of licensees	Number of stations	Incoming funds		
			Total income	Transferred income	Loan income
Total	138	223	$157,914,742	$11,680,367	$6,313,515
Percent			100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of licensee:					
Institutions of higher education	49	67	31,241,486	855,987	144,814
Percent of total			19.8	7.1	2.3
Local public school systems	19	21	9,354,783	767,419	0
Percent of total			5.9	6.6	0.0
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	21	74	36,282,053	3,663,714	0
Percent of total			23.0	31.4	0.0
Community organizations	49	61	81,036,420	6,413,247	6,168,701
Percent of total			51.3	54.9	97.7
Geographic region:					
Northeast	30	47	62,886,040	5,533,135	3,073,267
Percent of total			39.8	47.4	48.7
Central	38	53	28,790,456	2,255,209	780,025
Percent of total			18.3	19.3	12.4
South	37	85	37,139,310	2,122,371	570,000
Percent of total			23.5	18.2	9.0
West	28	31	21,973,890	476,838	1,890,223
Percent of total			13.9	4.1	29.9
Outlying areas	5	7	7,125,046	1,292,814	0
Percent of total			4.5	11.0	0.0
Adjusted budget size:					
Under $200,000	19	20	3,147,507	110,091	0
Percent of total			2.0	0.9	0.0
$200,000 - $499,999	45	52	21,524,396	1,664,792	1,036,705
Percent of total			13.6	14.3	16.4
$500,000 - $799,999	28	38	19,916,312	1,309,392	314,814
Percent of total			12.6	11.2	5.0
$800,000 - $1,999,999	32	57	43,936,854	3,752,747	1,108,500
Percent of total			27.8	32.1	17.6
$2,000,000 and over	14	56	69,389,673	4,843,345	3,853,496
Percent of total			44.0	41.5	61.0

Table 5.—Institutional support, gifts, and instructional television (ITV) income for television operations of public television licensees, by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of licensees	Number of stations	Institutional support, gifts, and instructional television (ITV) income					
			Institutional support		Gifts		Instructional television (ITV) income	
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	138	223	$9,074,909	100.0	$1,363,693	100.0	$28,267,694	100.0
Type of licensee:								
Institutions of higher education	49	67	3,850,517	42.5	286,069	21.0	4,698,837	15.6
Local public school systems	19	21	937,021	10.3	48,650	3.6	5,801,391	20.5
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	21	74	2,298,272	25.3	45,895	3.3	9,650,465	34.2
Community organizations	49	61	1,989,099	21.9	983,079	72.1	8,117,001	28.7
Geographic region:								
Northeast	30	47	2,236,558	24.6	29,115	2.1	5,460,893	19.3
Central	38	53	2,182,094	24.1	210,588	15.5	4,333,014	15.3
South	37	85	2,586,924	28.5	162,472	11.9	12,887,864	45.6
West	28	31	1,785,724	19.7	961,518	70.5	3,811,183	13.5
Outlying areas	5	7	283,609	3.1	0	0.0	1,774,740	6.3
Adjusted budget size:								
Under $200,000	19	20	431,285	4.7	64,191	4.7	647,287	2.3
$200,000 - $499,999	45	52	2,385,614	26.3	259,825	19.0	4,357,203	15.4
$500,000 - $799,999	28	38	2,437,871	26.9	48,686	3.6	5,789,185	20.5
$800,000 - $1,999,999	32	57	2,237,988	24.7	82,953	6.1	9,334,839	33.0
$2,000,000 and over	14	56	1,582,151	17.4	908,038	66.6	8,139,180	28.8

Table 6.—Direct operating costs, gross capital expenditures, transferred funds, and repayment of loans for television operations of public television licensees, by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of licensees	Number of stations	Disbursement of funds			
			Direct operating costs	Gross capital expenditures	Transferred to next fiscal year	Repayment of loans
Total	138	223	$122,860,359	$36,211,485	$15,809,398	$7,713,518
Percent			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of licensee:						
Institutions of higher education	49	67	20,493,370	9,537,717	2,337,590	7,241
Percent of total			16.7	26.3	14.8	0.1
Local public school systems	19	21	8,769,010	1,002,835	483,806	183,986
Percent of total			7.1	2.8	3.1	2.4
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	21	74	26,690,237	9,990,361	2,401,424	711,000
Percent of total			21.7	27.6	15.2	9.2
Community organizations	49	61	66,907,742	15,680,572	10,586,578	6,811,291
Percent of total			54.5	43.3	66.9	88.3
Geographic region:						
Northeast	30	47	53,326,959	11,676,590	6,543,407	4,601,330
Percent of total			43.4	32.3	41.4	59.6
Central	38	53	19,957,129	8,271,072	3,741,299	432,105
Percent of total			16.2	22.8	23.7	5.6
South	37	85	27,750,232	8,167,440	3,736,092	1,689,021
Percent of total			22.6	22.6	23.6	21.9
West	28	31	17,603,686	4,394,471	1,461,599	991,062
Percent of total			14.3	12.1	9.2	12.9
Outlying areas	5	7	4,222,353	3,701,912	327,001	0
Percent of total			3.5	10.2	2.1	0.0
Adjusted budget size:						
Under $200,000	19	20	2,200,968	723,286	487,127	14,088
Percent of total			1.8	2.0	3.1	0.2
$200,000 - $499,999	45	52	12,876,699	8,062,914	3,132,868	543,247
Percent of total			10.5	22.3	19.8	7.0
$500,000 - $799,999	28	38	15,028,837	4,632,105	2,485,566	266,844
Percent of total			12.2	12.8	15.7	3.5
$800,000 - $1,999,999	32	57	32,393,000	12,312,647	3,743,276	804,391
Percent of total			26.4	34.0	23.7	10.4
$2,000,000 and over	14	56	60,360,855	10,480,533	5,960,561	6,084,948
Percent of total			49.1	28.9	37.7	78.9

Table 7.—Total gross capital expenditures to date for television operations of public television licensees, by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of licensees	Number of stations	Total gross capital expenditures to date	
			Amount	Percent
Total	138	223	$247,117,825	100.0
Type of licensee:				
Institutions of higher education	49	67	63,183,644	25.6
Local public school systems	19	21	20,040,029	8.1
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	21	74	71,122,501	28.8
Community organizations	49	61	92,771,651	37.5
Geographic region:				
Northeast	30	47	70,091,432	28.4
Central	38	53	52,891,306	21.4
South	37	85	79,130,653	32.0
West	28	31	32,059,063	13.0
Outlying areas	5	7	12,945,371	5.2
Adjusted budget size:				
Under $200,000	19	20	7,818,073	3.2
$200,000 - $499,999	45	52	42,650,190	17.3
$500,000 - $799,999	28	38	38,850,086	15.7
$800,000 - $1,999,999	32	57	76,934,992	31.1
$2,000,000 and over	14	56	80,864,484	32.7

Table 8.—Total income, institutional support, direct operating costs, and gross capital expenditures for radio operations of public television's dual licensees, by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of dual licensees*	Income, institutional support, and expenses for radio operations			
		Income	Institutional support	Direct operating costs	Capital expenditures
Total	37	$4,800,293	$ 628,696	$3,882,869	$1,430,333
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of licensee:					
Institutions of higher education	20	2,552,313	527,728	1,879,596	684,282
Percent of total		53.2	9.4	48.4	47.8
Local public school systems	4	637,858	71,676	604,766	31,061
Percent of total		13.3	1.3	15.6	2.2
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	2	694,786	11,967	633,693	231,451
Percent of total		14.5	0.2	16.3	16.2
Community organizations	11	915,336	17,325	764,814	483,539
Percent of total		19.0	89.1	19.7	33.8
Geographic region:					
Northeast	7	1,186,866	40,239	1,121,669	301,719
Percent of total		24.7	89.5	28.9	21.1
Central	9	975,574	217,233	946,185	25,092
Percent of total		20.3	3.9	24.4	1.8
South	12	575,097	65,066	439,022	237,574
Percent of total		12.0	1.1	11.3	16.6
West	8	1,563,581	252,077	842,856	728,018
Percent of total		32.6	4.5	21.7	50.9
Outlying areas	1	499,175	54,081	533,137	137,930
Percent of total		10.4	1.0	13.7	9.6
Adjusted budget size:					
Under $200,000	3	122,145	5,672	117,853	4,292
Percent of total		2.6	0.1	3.0	0.3
$200,000 - $499,999	7	1,545,403	346,265	904,551	668,301
Percent of total		32.2	95.0	23.3	46.7
$500,000 - $799,999	16	1,067,464	153,770	896,644	271,205
Percent of total		22.2	2.7	23.1	19.0
$800,000 - $1,999,999	8	1,700,864	122,989	1,582,144	431,469
Percent of total		35.4	2.2	40.8	30.2
$2,000,000 and over	3	364,417	0	381,677	55,066
Percent of total		7.6	0.0	9.8	3.8

* The radio stations operated jointly with affiliated television licensees.

Table 9.—Total income, direct operating costs, and gross capital expenditures for other operations of public television's dual licensees, by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of dual licensees**	Income and expenses for other operations					
		Income		Direct operating costs		Capital expenditures	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	32	$4,930,869	100.0	$4,529,152	100.0	$429,421	100.0
Type of licensee:							
Institutions of higher education	27	3,071,325	62.3	2,717,183	60.0	295,977	68.9
Local public school systems	2	142,584	2.9	102,089	2.3	40,495	9.4
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	1	1,273,468	25.8	1,273,468	28.1	0	0.0
Community organizations	2	443,492	9.0	436,412	9.6	92,949	21.7
Geographic region:							
Northeast	1	107,139	2.2	107,139	2.4	0	0.0
Central	13	1,814,873	36.8	1,807,178	39.9	194,080	45.2
South	6	1,978,696	40.1	1,781,207	39.3	31,118	7.2
West	11	1,022,561	20.7	832,567	18.4	202,686	47.2
Outlying areas	1	7,600	0.2	1,061	*	1,537	0.4
Adjusted budget size:							
Under $200,000	4	606,245	12.3	396,001	8.8	43,873	10.2
$200,000 - $499,999	7	601,975	12.2	666,363	14.7	34,487	8.0
$500,000 - $799,999	14	946,989	19.2	703,884	15.5	252,436	58.8
$800,000 - $1,999,999	6	1,502,192	30.5	1,489,436	32.9	98,625	23.0
$2,000,000 and over	1	1,273,468	25.8	1,273,468	28.1	0	0.0

* Percent greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

** Other operations, such as CCTV, ITFS, etc., operated jointly with affiliated television licensees.

Table 10.—Total income for television operations of public television licensees, by source of income: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Source of income	Total income by fiscal year			Percent change	
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	1970-1971	1971-1972
(Number of licensees) . . .	(128)	(133)	(138)	(+ 3.9)	(+ 3.8)
All sources	$99,956,372	$140,816,318	$157,914,742	+ 40.9	+ 12.1
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Federal Government	4,631,732	8,934,954	14,169,155	+ 92.9	+ 58.6
Percent of total	4.6	6.3	9.0		
HEW facilities grant		8,062,613	11,628,383		
All others		872,341	2,540,772		
Public broadcasting agencies	8,194,268	14,766,453	16,586,119	+ 80.2	+ 12.3
Percent of total	8.2	10.5	10.5		
Corporation for Public Broadcasting		12,033,867	14,194,969		
All others		2,732,586	2,391,150		
Institutions of higher education	9,277,270	9,553,531	19,486,692	+ 3.0	+104.0
Percent of total	9.3	6.8	12.3		
State colleges and universities	8,818,588	8,914,109	18,939,583		
Other colleges and universities	458,682	639,422	547,109		
Local boards of education	17,349,586	17,111,870	17,690,611	- 1.4	+ 3.4
Percent of total	17.4	12.1	11.2		
Other local government sources	3,390,577	2,948,048	3,028,302	- 13.1	+ 2.7
Percent of total	3.4	2.1	1.9		
State boards of education	10,658,221	14,994,538	13,694,998	+ 40.7	- 8.7
Percent of total	10.7	10.6	8.7		
Other State government sources	16,929,167	31,559,011	23,741,906	+ 86.4	- 24.8
Percent of total	16.9	22.4	15.0		
Foundations	8,498,892	15,880,903	18,330,874	+ 86.9	+ 15.4
Percent of total	8.5	11.3	11.6		
National foundations	7,401,673	14,465,464	15,904,218		
Other foundations	1,097,219	1,415,439	2,426,656		
Auctions	3,453,241	3,883,302	5,671,592	+ 12.5	+ 46.1
Percent of total	3.5	2.8	3.6		
Other contributions from business and industry	2,122,333	3,043,999	2,554,197	+ 43.4	- 16.1
Percent of total	2.1	2.2	1.6		
Subscribers and individuals	6,412,577	8,444,612	10,356,682	+ 31.7	+ 22.6
Percent of total	6.4	6.0	6.6		
All other sources	9,038,508	9,695,097	12,603,614	+ 7.3	+ 30.0
Percent of total	9.0	6.9	8.0		

Table 11.—Total income for television operations of public television licensees, by type of license and source of income: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Source of income	Total income, by type of licensee				
	All types	Institutions of higher education	Local public school systems	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	Community organizations
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(49)	(19)	(21)	(49)
All sources	$157,514,742	$31,241,486	$9,354,783	$36,282,053	$81,036,420
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal Government	14,169,155	2,690,363	306,919	4,307,684	6,864,189
Percent of total	9.0	8.6	3.3	11.9	8.5
HEW facilities grant	11,628,383	2,032,373	299,719	4,123,377	5,172,914
All others	2,540,772	657,990	7,200	184,307	1,691,275
Public broadcasting agencies	16,586,119	1,983,063	677,197	730,443	13,195,416
Percent of total	10.5	6.3	7.2	2.0	16.4
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	14,194,969	1,815,628	614,550	730.443	11,034,348
All others	2,391,150	167,435	62,647	0	2,161,068
Institutions of higher education	19,486,692	14,970,344	23,624	4,150,500	342,224
Percent of total	12.3	47.9	0.3	11.4	0.4
State colleges and universities	18,939,583	14,624,248	15,762	4,144,500	155,073
Other colleges and universities	547,109	346,096	7,862	6,000	187,151
Local boards of education	17,690,611	2,564,605	7,054,884	1,440,682	6,630,440
Percent of total	11.2	8.2	75.4	4.0	8.2
Other local government sources	3,028,302	186,006	225,620	1,374,141	1,242,535
Percent of total	1.9	0.6	2.4	3.8	1.5
State boards of education	13,694,998	1,275,178	305,539	6,833,493	5,280,788
Percent of total	8.7	4.1	3.3	18.8	6.4
Other State government sources	23,741,906	4,610,995	191,544	16,781,987	2,157,380
Percent of total	15.0	14.8	2.0	46.3	2.7
Foundations	18,330,874	415,604	6,547	37,405	17,871,318
Percent of total	11.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	22.1
National foundations	15,904,218	5,598	0	14,037	15,884,583
Other foundations	2,426,656	410,006	6,547	23,368	1,986,735
Auctions	5,671,592	267,600	121,698	86,993	5,195,301
Percent of total	3.6	0.9	1.3	0.2	6.4
Other contributions from business and industry	2,554,197	64,862	19,660	1,500	2,468,175
Percent of total	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.0
Subscribers and individuals	10,356,682	281,967	82,038	29,391	9,963,286
Percent of total	6.6	0.9	0.9	0.1	12.3
All other sources	12,603,614	1,930,899	339,513	507,834	9,825,368
Percent of total	8.0	6.2	3.6	1.4	12.1

Table 12.—Total income for television operations of public television licensees, by geographic region and source of income: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Source of income (Number of licensees) . . .	Total income, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States (138)	Northeast (30)	Central (38)	South (37)	West (28)	Outlying areas (5)
All sources	$157,914,742	$62,886,040	$28,790,456	$37,139,310	$21,973,890	$7,125,046
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal Government	14,169,155	3,574,249	3,310,230	3,956,104	1,999,636	1,328,936
Percent of total	9.0	5.7	11.5	10.6	9.1	18.6
HEW facilities grant	11,628,383	2,168,250	3,024,902	3,463,617	1,671,614	1,300,000
All others	2,540,772	1,405,999	285,328	492,487	328,022	28,936
Public broadcasting agencies	16,586,119	9,184,571	2,036,045	1,292,257	3,985,519	87,727
Percent of total	10.5	14.6	7.1	3.5	18.1	1.2
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	14,194,969	7,625,363	1,820,152	1,250,350	3,411,377	87,727
All others	2,391,150	1,559,208	215,893	41,907	574,142	0
Institutions of higher education	19,486,692	1,735,543	7,200,816	6,738,761	3,629,393	182,179
Percent of total	12.3	2.8	25.0	18.1	16.5	2.6
State colleges and universities	18,939,583	1,573,811	7,118,585	6,726,699	3,338,309	182,179
Other colleges and universities	547,109	161,732	82,231	12,062	291,084	0
Local boards of education	17,690,611	3,580,993	2,781,500	6,078,688	4,079,971	1,169,459
Percent of total	11.2	5.7	9.7	16.4	18.6	16.4
Other local government sources	3,028,302	1,989,979	187,412	209,567	441,344	200,000
Percent of total	1.9	3.2	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.8
State boards of education	13,694,998	4,407,300	907,789	5,341,162	689,375	2,349,372
Percent of total	8.7	7.0	3.2	14.4	3.1	33.0
Other State government sources	23,741,906	9,457,819	3,486,897	8,217,774	772,587	1,806,829
Percent of total	15.0	15.0	12.1	22.1	3.5	25.4
Foundations	18,330,874	15,838,453	903,348	706,277	882,796	0
Percent of total	11.6	25.2	3.1	1.9	4.0	0.0
National foundations	15,904,218	14,687,970	5,598	552,943	657,707	0
Other foundations	2,426,656	1,150,483	897,750	153,334	225,089	0
Auctions	5,671,592	1,826,722	1,836,418	1,108,573	899,879	0
Percent of total	3.6	2.9	6.4	3.0	4.1	0.0
Other contributions from business and industry	2,554,197	1,089,931	664,318	506,140	293,808	0
Percent of total	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.0
Subscribers and individuals	10,356,682	4,959,262	2,150,549	959,493	2,287,378	0
Percent of total	6.6	7.9	7.5	2.6	10.4	0.0
All other sources	12,603,614	5,241,218	3,325,131	2,024,514	2,012,204	544
Percent of total	8.0	8.3	11.5	5.4	9.2	*

* Percent greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

Table 13.—Total income for television operations of public television licensees, by adjusted budget size and source of income: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Source of income	Total income, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000-$799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(19)	(45)	(28)	(32)	(14)
All sources	$157,914,742	$3,147,507	$21,524,396	$19,916,312	$43,936,854	$69,389,673
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Federal Government	14,169,155	404,085	3,642,348	1,960,238	4,629,040	3,533,444
Percent of total	9.0	12.8	16.9	9.8	10.5	5.1
HEW facilities grant	11,628,383	365,909	2,852,259	1,762,428	3,911,738	2,736,049
All others	2,540,772	38,176	790,089	197,810	717,302	797,395
Public broadcasting agencies	16,586,119	455,402	1,692,030	1,244,616	1,877,674	11,316,397
Percent of total	10.5	14.5	7.9	6.2	4.3	16.3
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	14,194,969	438,936	1,414,607	1,199,475	1,496,833	9,645,118
All others	2,391,150	16,466	277,423	45,141	380,841	1,671,279
Institutions of higher education	19,486,692	574,930	4,548,198	2,623,034	7,347,406	4,393,124
Percent of total	12.3	18.3	21.1	13.2	16.7	6.3
State colleges and universities	18,939,583	517,118	4,226,287	2,605,441	7,323,387	4,267,350
Other colleges and universities	547,109	57,812	321,911	17,593	24,019	125,774
Local boards of education	17,690,611	579,566	3,541,724	5,234,502	6,866,065	1,468,754
Percent of total	11.2	18.4	16.5	26.3	15.6	2.1
Other local government sources	3,028,302	207,212	792,439	194,720	1,755,931	78,000
Percent of total	1.9	6.6	3.7	1.0	4.0	0.1
State boards of education	13,694,998	119,338	2,248,028	1,357,106	6,069,532	3,900,994
Percent of total	8.7	3.8	10.4	6.8	13.8	5.6
Other State government sources	23,741,906	202,305	2,352,407	3,510,187	4,858,473	12,818,534
Percent of total	15.0	6.4	10.9	17.6	11.1	18.5
Foundations	18,330,874	218,953	224,918	376,989	1,143,991	16,366,023
Percent of total	11.6	7.0	1.1	1.9	2.6	23.6
National foundations	15,904,218	0	0	598	557,943	15,345,677
Other foundations	2,426,656	218,953	224,918	376,391	586,048	1,020,346
Auctions	5,671,592	38,272	486,298	1,033,108	2,037,087	2,076,827
Percent of total	3.6	1.2	2.3	5.2	4.6	3.0
Other contributions from business and industry	2,554,197	13,638	263,119	214,092	836,399	1,226,949
Percent of total	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.8
Subscribers and individuals	10,356,682	76,450	609,478	852,123	2,367,585	6,451,046
Percent of total	6.6	2.4	2.8	4.3	5.4	9.3
All other sources	12,603,614	257,356	1,123,409	1,315,597	4,147,671	5,759,581
Percent of total	8.0	8.2	5.2	6.6	9.5	8.3

Table 14.—Total direct operating costs for television operations of public television licensees, by purpose of direct operating costs: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Purpose of direct operating costs	Direct operating costs by fiscal year			Percent change	
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	1970-1971	1971-1972
(Number of licensees) . . .	(128)	(133)	(138)	(+ 3.9)	(+ 3.8)
Total	$83,677,225	$113,362,449	$122,860,359	+ 35.5	+ 8.4
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Technical	21,325,217	25,701,889	26,952,728	+ 20.5	+ 4.9
Percent of total	25.5	22.7	21.9		
Programming	13,559,988	17,389,277	17,158,098	+ 28.2	- 1.3
Percent of total	16.2	15.3	14.0		
Production	18,531,663	32,674,145	33,423,173	+ 76.3	+ 2.3
Percent of total	22.1	28.8	27.2		
Instructional and school services	6,849,861	8,775,832	8,465,466	+ 28.1	- 3.5
Percent of total	8.2	7.7	6.9		
Development and fund raising	3,134,405	4,109,799	5,301,325	+ 31.1	+ 29.0
Percent of total	3.7	3.6	4.3		
Promotion	2,245,603	2,995,395	3,369,252	+ 33.4	+ 12.5
Percent of total	2.7	2.7	2.8		
Training and personnel development	205,889	226,624	994,793	+ 10.1	+339.0
Percent of total	0.3	0.2	0.8		
General and administrative	12,622,529	15,651,713	20,401,418	+ 24.0	+ 30.4
Percent of total	15.1	13.8	16.6		
All other operating expenses	5,202,070	5,837,775	6,794,106	+ 12.2	+ 16.4
Percent of total	6.2	5.2	5.5		

Table 15.—Total direct operating costs for salaries and wages for television operations of public television licensees, by purpose of direct operating costs: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Purpose of direct operating costs	Direct operating costs for salaries and wages by fiscal year			Percent change	
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	1970-1971	1971-1972
(Number of licensees) . . .	(128)	(133)	(138)	(+ 3.9)	(+ 3.8)
Total	$46,838,909	$57,911,179	$65,212,041	+ 23.6	+ 12.6
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Technical	13,775,512	16,357,785	17,676,734	+ 18.7	+ 8.1
Percent of total	29.4	28.2	27.1		
Programming	7,337,345	9,142,903	9,325,205	+ 24.6	+ 2.0
Percent of total	15.7	15.8	14.3		
Production	10,818,016	14,798,523	17,628,132	+ 36.8	+ 19.1
Percent of total	23.1	25.6	27.1		
Instructional and school services	4,119,578	4,677,874	4,584,887	+ 13.6	- 2.0
Percent of total	8.8	8.1	7.0		
Development and fund raising	1,223,777	1,739,748	1,900,265	+ 42.2	+ 9.2
Percent of total	2.6	3.0	2.9		
Promotion	1,020,893	1,337,564	1,584,105	+ 31.0	+ 18.4
Percent of total	2.2	2.3	2.4		
Training and personnel development	169,946	161,583	255,597	- 4.9	+ 58.2
Percent of total	0.3	0.3	0.4		
General and administrative	6,448,508	7,826,701	10,345,347	+ 21.4	+ 32.2
Percent of total	13.8	13.5	15.9		
All other operating expenses	1,925,334	1,868,498	1,911,769	- 3.0	+ 2.3
Percent of total	4.1	3.2	2.9		

Table 16.—Total direct operating costs other than salaries and wages for television operations of public television licensees, by purpose of direct operating costs: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Purpose of direct operating costs	Direct operating costs other than salaries and wages by fiscal year			Percent change	
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	1970-1971	1971-1972
(Number of licensees) . . .	(128)	(133)	(138)	(+ 3.9)	(+ 3.8)
Total	$36,838,316	$55,451,270	$57,648,318	+ 50.5	+ 4.0
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Technical	7,549,705	9,344,104	9,275,994	+ 23.8	- 0.7
Percent of total	20.5	16.8	16.1		
Programming	6,222,643	8,246,374	7,832,893	+ 32.5	- 5.0
Percent of total	16.9	14.9	13.6		
Production	7,713,647	17,875,622	15,795,041	+ 131.7	- 11.6
Percent of total	20.9	32.2	27.4		
Instructional and school services	2,730,283	4,097,958	3,880,579	+ 50.1	- 5.3
Percent of total	7.4	7.4	6.7		
Development and fund raising	1,910,628	2,370,051	3,401,060	+ 24.0	+ 43.5
Percent of total	5.2	4.3	5.9		
Promotion	1,224,710	1,657,831	1,785,147	+ 35.4	+ 7.7
Percent of total	3.3	3.0	3.1		
Training and personnel development	35,943	65,041	739,196	+ 81.0	+1,036.5
Percent of total	0.1	0.1	1.3		
General and administrative	6,174,021	7,825,012	10,056,071	+ 26.7	+ 28.5
Percent of total	16.8	14.1	17.4		
All other operating expenses	3,276,736	3,969,277	4,882,337	+ 21.1	+ 23.0
Percent of total	8.9	7.2	8.5		

Table 17.—Total direct operating costs for television operations of public television licensees, by type of licensee and purpose of direct operating costs: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Purpose of direct operating costs	Direct operating costs, by type of licensee				
	All types	Institutions of higher education	Local public school systems	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	Community organizations
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(49)	(19)	(21)	(49)
All purposes	$122,860,359	$20,493,370	$8,769,010	$26,690,237	$66,907,742
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Technical	26,952,728	6,186,031	1,943,062	9,178,696	9,644,939
Percent of total	21.9	30.2	22.2	34.4	14.4
Programming	17,158,098	3,218,202	750,297	3,115,543	10,074,056
Percent of total	14.0	15.7	8.6	11.7	15.1
Production	33,423,173	4,610,541	2,261,160	6,103,627	20,447,845
Percent of total	27.2	22.5	25.8	22.9	30.6
Instructional and school services	8,465,466	1,841,220	1,504,255	1,809,023	3,310,968
Percent of total	6.9	9.0	17.1	6.8	4.9
Development and fund raising	5,301,325	247,076	135,621	212,904	4,705,724
Percent of total	4.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	7.0
Promotion	3,369,252	614,640	179,458	635,794	1,939,360
Percent of total	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.9
Training and personnel development	994,793	126,991	26,230	35,335	806,237
Percent of total	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.2
General and administrative	20,401,418	2,931,978	1,347,229	4,091,821	12,030,390
Percent of total	16.6	14.3	15.4	15.3	18.0
All other operating expenses	6,794,106	716,691	621,698	1,507,494	3,948,223
Percent of total	5.5	3.5	7.1	5.6	5.9

Table 18.—Total direct operating costs for television operations of public television licensees, by geographic region and purpose of direct operating costs: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Purpose of direct operating costs	Direct operating costs, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States	Northeast	Central	South	West	Outlying areas
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(30)	(38)	(37)	(28)	(5)
All purposes	$122,860,359	$53,326,959	$19,957,129	$27,750,232	$17,603,686	$4,222,353
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Technical	26,952,728	7,704,696	5,292,170	8,084,097	4,218,930	1,652,835
Percent of total	21.9	14.5	26.5	29.1	24.0	39.1
Programming	17,158,098	8,604,083	2,803,472	2,246,187	3,031,112	473,244
Percent of total	14.0	16.1	14.0	8.1	17.2	11.2
Production	33,423,173	18,546,461	3,595,780	6,352,630	4,199,878	728,424
Percent of total	27.2	34.8	18.0	22.9	23.9	17.3
Instructional and school services	8,465,466	1,973,696	1,788,654	3,165,840	879,146	658,130
Percent of total	6.9	3.7	9.0	11.4	5.0	15.6
Development and fund raising	5,301,325	2,759,292	985,390	738,710	817,933	0
Percent of total	4.3	5.2	4.9	2.7	4.6	0.0
Promotion	3,369,252	1,494,714	596,007	710,124	541,950	26,457
Percent of total	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.1	0.6
Training and personnel development	994,793	710,163	78,454	46,981	149,947	9,248
Percent of total	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2
General and administrative	20,401,418	8,844,302	3,563,705	4,297,768	3,125,628	570,015
Percent of total	16.6	16.6	17.9	15.5	17.8	13.5
All other operating expenses	6,794,106	2,689,552	1,253,497	2,107,895	639,162	104,000
Percent of total	5.5	5.0	6.3	7.6	3.6	2.5

Table 19.—Total direct operating costs of television operations of public television licensees, by adjusted budget size and purpose of direct operating costs: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Purpose of direct operating costs	Direct operating costs, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000-$799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(19)	(45)	(28)	(32)	(14)
All purposes	$122,860,359	2,200,968	$12,876,699	$15,028,837	$32,393,000	$60,360,855
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Technical	26,952,728	749,569	4,097,852	4,059,100	8,675,357	9,370,850
Percent of total	21.9	34.0	31.8	27.0	26.8	15.5
Programming	17,158,098	387,248	2,017,340	1,979,940	3,722,466	9,051,104
Percent of total	14.0	17.6	15.7	13.2	11.5	15.0
Production	33,423,173	242,301	2,238,881	2,946,152	6,179,395	21,816,444
Percent of total	27.2	11.0	17.4	19.6	19.1	36.1
Instructional and school services	8,465,466	142,305	751,030	1,695,477	3,452,341	2,424,313
Percent of total	6.9	6.5	5.8	11.3	10.7	4.0
Development and fund raising	5,301,325	17,627	398,522	689,506	1,339,858	2,855,812
Percent of total	4.3	0.8	3.1	4.6	4.1	4.7
Promotion	3,369,252	49,753	472,393	365,838	987,586	1,493,682
Percent of total	2.8	2.3	3.7	2.4	3.0	2.5
Training and personnel development	994,793	9,570	50,431	84,199	58,047	792,546
Percent of total	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.3
General and administrative	20,401,418	419,863	2,401,961	2,557,714	5,337,188	9,684,692
Percent of total	16.6	19.1	18.6	17.0	16.5	16.1
All other operating expenses	6,794,106	182,732	448,289	650,911	2,640,762	2,871,412
Percent of total	5.5	8.3	3.5	4.3	8.1	4.8

Table 20.—Total gross capital expenditures for television operations of public television licensees, by type of licensee and type of capital expenditure: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of capital expenditures	Capital expenditures, by type of licensee				
	All types	Institutions of higher education	Local public school systems	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	Community organizations
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(49)	(19)	(21)	(49)
All expenditures	$36,211,485	$9,537,717	$1,002,835	$9,990,361	$15,730,572
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Land and land improvements	260,343	117,159	0	66,881	76,303
Percent of total	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.5
Buildings	4,915,077	1,774,048	65,838	1,421,303	1,653,888
Percent of total	13.6	18.6	6.6	14.2	10.5
Antenna system	1,931,917	357,639	250	778,794	795,234
Percent of total	5.3	3.8	*	7.8	5.1
Transmitters	4,485,809	528,131	158,253	1,570,271	2,229,154
Percent of total	12.4	5.5	15.8	15.7	14.2
Translators	587,587	0	0	53,761	533,826
Percent of total	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.4
Microwave equipment	794,717	96,754	601	469,820	227,542
Percent of total	2.2	1.0	0.1	4.7	1.7
Remote equipment	1,024,841	24,308	0	175,924	824,609
Percent of total	2.8	0.3	0.0	1.8	5.2
Control-room equipment	3,454,923	1,088,659	64,481	740,416	1,561,367
Percent of total	9.5	11.4	6.4	7.4	9.9
Video tape recorders	4,710,951	1,075,212	190,355	1,281,136	2,164,248
Percent of total	13.0	11.3	19.0	12.8	13.7
TV cameras	4,020,541	1,589,115	4,440	1,407,893	1,019,093
Percent of total	11.1	16.7	0.4	14.1	6.5
Film chains	1,691,773	507,953	77,505	276,299	830,016
Percent of total	4.7	5.3	7.7	2.8	5.3
Other studio equipment	2,018,594	469,173	339,878	299,921	909,622
Percent of total	5.6	4.9	33.9	3.0	5.8
Furniture and office equipment	782,761	37,394	5,636	568,802	170,929
Percent of total	2.2	0.4	0.6	5.7	1.1
All other equipment	5,531,651	1,872,172	95,598	879,140	2,684,741
Percent of total	15.3	19.6	9.5	8.8	17.1

* Percent greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

Table 21.—Total gross capital expenditures for television operations of public television licensees, by geographic region and type of capital expenditure: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of capital expenditure	Capital expenditures, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States	Northeast	Central	South	West	Outlying areas
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(30)	(38)	(37)	(28)	(5)
All expenditures	$36,211,485	$11,676,590	$8,271,072	$8,167,440	$4,394,471	$3,701,912
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Land and land improvements	260,343	71,824	172,440	16,079	0	0
Percent of total	0.7	0.6	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Buildings	4,915,077	1,297,089	523,655	466,397	1,868,860	759,076
Percent of total	13.6	11.1	6.3	5.7	42.5	20.5
Antenna system	1,931,917	646,943	701,395	507,337	76,242	0
Percent of total	5.3	5.5	8.5	6.2	1.7	0.0
Transmitter	4,485,809	1,796,628	1,057,914	1,223,675	407,592	0
Percent of total	12.4	15.4	12.8	15.0	9.3	0.0
Translator	587,587	388,538	28,903	170,146	0	0
Percent of total	1.6	3.3	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0
Microwave equipment	794,717	238,728	158,314	166,817	33,977	196,881
Percent of total	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.8	5.3
Remote equipment	1,024,841	642,735	320,470	56,636	5,000	0
Percent of total	2.8	5.5	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.0
Control-room equipment	3,454,923	704,892	1,125,977	957,728	223,384	442,942
Percent of total	9.5	6.0	13.6	11.7	5.1	12.0
Video tape recorders	4,710,951	1,599,860	823,896	1,379,222	827,973	80,000
Percent of total	13.0	13.7	10.0	16.9	18.8	2.2
TV cameras	4,020,541	622,339	1,303,775	1,097,648	509,079	487,700
Percent of total	11.1	5.3	15.8	13.4	11.6	13.2
Film chains	1,691,773	434,565	528,959	336,440	239,370	152,439
Percent of total	4.7	3.7	6.4	4.1	5.5	4.1
Other studio equipment	2,018,594	682,160	449,192	766,781	70,461	50,000
Percent of total	5.6	5.9	5.4	9.4	1.6	1.3
Furniture and office equipment	782,761	101,899	65,749	134,864	13,183	467,066
Percent of total	2.2	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.3	12.6
All other equipment	5,531,651	2,448,390	1,010,433	877,670	119,350	1,065,808
Percent of total	15.3	21.0	12.2	10.9	2.7	28.8

Table 22.—Total gross capital expenditures for television operations of public television licensees, by adjusted budget size and type of capital expenditure: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of capital expenditures	Capital expenditures, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000 $799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(19)	(45)	(28)	(32)	(14)
All expenditures	$36,211,485	$723,286	$8,062,914	$4,632,105	$12,312,647	$10,480,533
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Land and land improvements	260,343	1,227	55,573	0	145,484	58,059
Percent of total	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.6
Buildings	4,915,077	33,800	2,497,282	210,037	1,251,652	922,306
Percent of total	13.6	4.7	31.0	4.5	10.2	8.8
Antenna system	1,931,917	59,802	705,101	174,250	575,475	417,289
Percent of total	5.3	8.3	8.7	3.8	4.7	4.0
Transmitters	4,485,809	171,877	1,220,850	269,885	860,721	1,962,476
Percent of total	12.4	23.8	15.1	5.8	7.0	18.7
Translators	587,587	0	403,718	130,108	28,903	24,858
Percent of total	1.6	0.0	5.0	2.8	0.2	0.2
Microwave equipment	794,717	30,421	206,805	46,640	202,432	308,419
Percent of total	2.2	4.2	2.6	1.0	1.6	2.9
Remote equipment	1,024,841	0	48,090	261,851	6,076	708,824
Percent of total	2.8	0.0	0.6	5.7	0.1	6.8
Control-room equipment	3,454,923	60,287	458,055	630,778	1,469,642	836,161
Percent of total	9.5	8.3	5.7	13.6	11.9	8.0
Video tape recorder	4,710,951	152,504	756,090	694,664	1,517,061	1,590,632
Percent of total	13.0	21.1	9.4	15.0	12.3	15.2
TV cameras	4,020,541	133,280	375,410	917,184	1,969,863	624,804
Percent of total	11.1	18.4	4.6	19.8	16.0	6.0
Film chains	1,691,773	32,031	263,405	497,530	695,306	203,501
Percent of total	4.7	4.4	3.3	10.8	5.6	1.9
Other studio equipment	2,018,594	19,271	65,224	349,014	945,873	639,212
Percent of total	5.6	2.7	0.8	7.5	7.7	6.1
Furniture and office equipment	782,761	9,696	58,448	55,929	506,547	152,141
Percent of total	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	4.1	1.4
All other equipment	5,531,651	19,090	948,863	394,235	2,137,612	2,031,851
Percent of total	15.3	2.6	11.8	8.5	17.4	19.4

Table 23.—Total employees of public television licensees, by employment status and sex: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1970, 1971, and 1972

Employment status (Number of licensees) . . .	All employees, by fiscal year				
				Percent change	
	FY 1970 (127)	FY 1971 (133)	FY 1972 (138)	1970-1971 (+ 4.7)	1971-1972 (+ 3.8)
Total employees	7,583	7,865	8,175	+ 3.7	+ 3.9
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Male	5,466	5,653	5,739	+ 3.4	+ 1.5
Female	2,117	2,212	2,436	+ 4.5	+ 10.1
Total full-time employees	5,354	6,008	6,068	+ 12.2	+ 1.0
Percent of total	70.6	76.4	74.2		
Male	3,869	4,327	4,426	+ 11.8	+ 2.3
Female	1,485	1,681	1,642	+ 13.2	- 2.3
Total part-time employees	2,229	1,857	2,107	- 16.7	+ 13.5
Percent of total	29.4	23.6	25.8		
Male	1,597	1,326	1,313	- 17.0	- 1.0
Female	632	531	794	- 16.0	+ 49.5

Table 24.—Total employees of public television licensees, by employment status and sex, and by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Employees, by employment status								
	All employees			Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,175	5,739	2,436	6,068	4,426	1,642	2,107	1,313	794
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of licensee:									
Institutions of higher education	2,286	1,718	568	1,399	1,094	305	887	624	263
Percent of total	28.0	29.9	23.3	23.1	24.7	18.6	42.1	47.5	33.1
Local public school systems	721	492	229	557	384	173	164	108	56
Percent of total	8.8	8.6	9.4	9.2	8.7	10.5	7.8	8.2	7.1
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	2,196	1,529	667	1,621	1,267	354	575	262	313
Percent of total	26.9	26.6	27.4	26.7	28.6	21.6	27.3	20.0	39.4
Community organizations	2,972	2,000	972	2,491	1,681	810	481	319	162
Percent of total	36.3	34.9	39.9	41.0	38.0	49.3	22.8	24.3	20.4
Geographic region:									
Northeast	2,284	1,580	704	1,932	1,326	606	352	254	98
Percent of total	27.9	27.5	28.9	31.8	29.9	36.9	16.7	19.3	12.4
Central	1,651	1,218	433	1,133	860	273	518	358	160
Percent of total	20.2	21.2	17.8	18.7	19.4	16.6	24.6	27.3	20.2
South	2,549	1,713	836	1,834	1,362	472	715	351	364
Percent of total	31.2	29.9	34.3	30.2	30.8	28.7	33.9	26.7	45.8
West	1,265	891	374	835	609	226	430	282	148
Percent of total	15.5	15.5	15.3	13.8	13.8	13.8	20.4	21.5	18.6
Outlying areas	426	337	89	334	269	65	92	68	24
Percent of total	5.2	5.9	3.7	5.5	6.1	4.0	4.4	5.2	3.0
Adjusted budget size:									
Under $200,000	303	242	61	153	125	28	150	117	33
Percent of total	3.7	4.2	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.7	7.1	8.9	4.2
$200,000 - $499,999	1,438	1,043	395	894	661	233	544	382	162
Percent of total	17.6	18.2	16.2	14.7	14.9	14.2	25.8	29.1	20.4
$500,000 - $799,999	1,428	999	429	975	706	269	453	293	160
Percent of total	17.5	17.4	17.6	16.1	16.0	16.4	21.5	22.3	20.1
$800,000 - $1,999,999	2,350	1,741	609	1,918	1,443	475	432	298	134
Percent of total	28.7	30.3	25.0	31.6	32.6	28.9	20.5	22.7	16.9
$2,000,000 and over	2,656	1,714	942	2,128	1,491	637	528	223	305
Percent of total	32.5	29.9	38.7	35.1	33.7	38.8	25.1	17.0	38.4

Table 25.—Total full-time employees of public television licensees, by sex and type of occupation: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972

Type of occupation	Full-time employees, by sex			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Total, all types	6,068	4,426	1,642	27.1
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Subtotal, management and supervisory	2,488	2,001	487	19.6
Percent of total	41.0	45.2	29.7	
General manager	129	124	5	3.9
Station manager	61	60	1	1.6
Operations manager	57	53	4	7.0
Program manager	120	112	8	6.7
Traffic manager	113	28	85	75.2
Production manager	112	109	3	2.7
Producer - director	538	471	67	12.5
Business manager	69	39	30	43.5
Chief engineer	141	141	0	0.0
Supervisory engineer	305	305	0	0.0
Film director	108	103	5	4.6
Public relations director	55	29	26	47.3
Promotion director	75	22	53	70.7
Development director	63	43	20	31.8
Art director	137	103	34	24.8
School service director	100	61	39	39.0
Other management and supervisory	305	198	107	35.1
Subtotal, other employees	3,580	2,425	1,155	32.3
Percent of total	59.0	54.8	70.3	
On-air talent	177	95	82	46.3
Production crew	777	662	115	14.8
Broadcasting engineer	1,313	1,308	5	0.4
Film editor	121	110	11	9.1
Clerical and secretarial	1,006	99	907	90.2
Manual and custodial	186	151	35	18.8

Table 26.—Male and female full-time employees of public television licensees, by type of licensee and type of occupation: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972

Type of occupation	Full-time employees, by type of licensee									
	All types		Institutions of higher education		Local public school systems		State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies		Community organizations	
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)		(49)		(19)		(21)		(49)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, all types	4,426	1,642	1,094	305	384	173	1,267	354	1,681	810
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Subtotal, management and supervisory	2,001	487	619	109	180	52	488	99	714	227
Percent of total	45.2	29.7	56.6	35.7	46.9	30.1	38.5	28.0	42.5	28.0
General manager	124	5	40	0	14	2	19	1	51	2
Station manager	60	1	28	1	5	0	16	0	11	0
Operations manager	53	4	20	0	4	1	11	1	18	2
Program manager	112	8	43	1	9	1	22	2	38	4
Traffic manager	28	85	11	31	0	11	4	17	13	26
Production manager	109	3	32	1	15	0	16	0	46	2
Producer-director	471	67	155	13	48	7	110	13	158	34
Business manager	39	30	6	9	1	2	8	7	24	12
Chief engineer	141	0	49	0	18	0	27	0	47	0
Supervisory engineer	305	0	101	0	19	0	105	0	80	0
Film director	103	5	30	0	12	0	23	0	38	5
Public relations director	29	26	7	9	2	4	9	0	11	13
Promotion director	22	53	5	18	1	4	6	8	10	23
Development director	43	20	8	5	1	2	4	1	30	12
Art director	103	34	39	7	13	8	28	6	23	13
School service director	61	39	15	5	7	4	21	15	18	15
Other management and supervisory	198	107	30	9	11	6	59	28	98	64
Subtotal, other employees	2,425	1,155	475	196	204	121	779	255	967	583
Percent of total	54.8	70.3	43.4	64.3	53.1	69.9	61.5	72.0	57.5	72.0
On-air talent	95	82	7	2	26	43	16	14	46	23
Production crew	662	115	97	12	63	6	270	45	232	52
Broadcasting engineer	1,308	5	321	3	96	1	400	0	491	1
Film editor	110	11	38	1	5	0	33	3	34	7
Clerical and all other	99	90	7	178	3	69	8	189	81	471
Manual and custodial	151	35	5	0	11	2	52	4	83	29

Table 27.—Male and female full-time employees of public television licensees, by geographic region and type of occupation: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972

Type of occupation	Full-time employees, by geographic region											
	Aggregate United States		Northeast		Central		South		West		Outlying areas	
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)		(30)		(38)		(37)		(28)		(5)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, all types	4,426	1,642	1,326	606	860	273	1,362	472	609	226	269	65
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Subtotal, management and supervisory	2,001	487	549	142	449	92	604	172	315	68	84	13
Percent of total	45.2	29.7	41.4	23.4	52.2	33.7	44.4	36.4	51.7	30.1	31.2	20.0
General manager	124	5	33	0	30	2	32	2	25	0	4	1
Station manager	60	1	9	0	14	0	25	1	11	0	1	0
Operations manager	53	4	11	1	13	1	16	2	11	0	2	0
Program manager	112	8	29	3	26	3	32	2	20	0	5	0
Traffic manager	28	85	8	17	11	14	6	27	3	21	0	6
Production manager	109	3	33	2	21	0	33	0	19	1	3	0
Producer-director	471	67	137	26	93	10	135	19	79	11	27	1
Business manager	39	30	16	9	8	8	8	11	4	2	3	0
Chief engineer	141	0	31	0	36	0	43	0	26	0	5	0
Supervisory engineer	305	0	68	0	80	0	106	0	38	0	13	0
Film director	103	5	19	0	18	0	43	1	20	4	3	0
Public relations director	29	26	8	10	8	8	7	7	5	1	1	0
Promotion director	22	53	9	10	6	15	4	17	3	9	0	2
Development director	43	20	18	4	10	5	10	11	5	0	0	0
Art director	103	34	25	7	21	5	33	17	16	4	8	1
School service director	61	39	13	11	16	6	24	18	7	3	1	1
Other management and supervisory	198	107	82	42	38	15	47	37	23	12	8	1
Subtotal, other employees	2,425	1,155	777	464	411	181	758	300	294	158	185	52
Percent of total	54.8	70.3	58.6	76.6	47.8	66.3	55.6	63.6	48.3	69.9	68.8	80.0
On-air talent	95	82	35	17	10	6	30	42	16	14	4	3
Production crew	662	115	204	64	78	16	221	16	59	10	100	9
Broadcasting engineer	1,308	5	388	1	277	1	406	1	186	2	51	0
Film editor	110	11	40	5	17	3	32	2	9	1	12	0
Clerical and secretarial	99	907	56	353	13	154	17	235	11	125	2	40
Manual and custodial	151	35	54	24	16	1	52	4	13	6	16	0

Table 28.—Male and female full-time employees of public television licensees, by adjusted budget size and type of occupation: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972

Type of occupation	Full-time employees, by adjusted budget size											
	All sizes		Under $200,000		$200,000-$499,999		$500,000-$799,999		$800,000-$1,999,999		$2,000,000 and over	
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)		(19)		(45)		(28)		(32)		(14)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, all types	4,426	1,642	125	28	661	233	706	269	1,443	475	1,491	637
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Subtotal, management and supervisory	2,001	487	91	9	374	92	367	102	618	143	551	141
Percent of total	45.2	29.7	72.8	32.1	56.6	39.5	52.0	37.9	42.8	30.1	37.0	22.1
General manager	124	5	15	0	43	1	20	2	27	2	19	0
Station manager	60	1	6	0	9	1	11	0	16	0	18	0
Operations manager	53	4	2	0	11	1	14	2	12	1	14	0
Program manager	112	8	12	0	31	2	25	2	25	3	19	1
Traffic manager	28	85	1	7	4	22	5	23	11	23	7	10
Production manager	109	3	7	0	22	1	22	0	29	0	29	2
Producer-director	471	67	11	0	78	9	82	10	163	17	137	31
Business manager	39	30	0	0	6	8	6	9	14	9	13	4
Chief engineer	141	0	18	0	40	0	29	0	34	0	20	0
Supervisory engineer	305	0	13	0	53	0	51	0	110	0	78	0
Film director	103	5	0	0	20	0	29	0	27	1	27	4
Public relations director	29	26	2	0	6	4	6	6	8	12	7	4
Promotion director	22	53	0	0	6	14	3	16	9	16	4	7
Development director	43	20	0	0	7	3	7	5	17	8	12	4
Art director	103	34	1	2	22	9	22	9	32	11	26	3
School service director	61	39	2	0	10	7	13	8	21	8	15	16
Other management and supervisory	198	107	1	0	6	10	22	10	63	32	106	55
Subtotal, other employees	2,425	1,155	34	19	287	141	339	167	825	332	940	496
Percent of total	54.8	70.3	27.2	67.9	43.4	60.5	48.0	62.1	57.2	69.9	63.0	77.9
On-air talent	95	82	3	0	12	19	10	13	33	35	37	15
Production crew	662	115	2	2	54	4	88	7	267	26	251	76
Broadcasting engineer	1,308	5	27	0	201	2	196	2	414	0	470	1
Film editor	110	11	0	0	5	0	20	3	48	2	37	6
Clerical and secretarial	99	907	1	17	0	115	8	140	24	269	66	366
Manual and custodial	151	35	1	0	15	1	17	2	39	0	79	32

Table 29.—Total part-time employees of public television licensees, by type of licensee and type of occupation: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972

Type of occupation	Part-time employees, by type of licensee				
	All types	Institutions of higher education	Local public school systems	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	Community organizations
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(49)	(19)	(21)	(49)
Total, all types	2,107	887	164	575	481
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Subtotal, management and supervisory	30	10	0	8	12
Percent of total	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.4	2.5
Subtotal, other employees	2,077	877	164	567	469
Percent of total	98.6	98.9	100.0	98.6	97.5
Technical and production	954	563	41	150	200
On-air talent	474	65	11	334	64
Trainees (paid)	199	95	38	17	49
Clerical and other	450	154	74	66	156

Table 30.—Total part-time employees of public television licensees, by geographic region and type of occupation: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972

Type of occupation	Part-time employees, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States	Northeast	Central	South	West	Outlying areas
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(30)	(38)	(37)	(28)	(5)
Total, all types	2,107	352	518	[illegible]	430	92
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	[illegible]	100.0	100.0
Subtotal, management and supervisory	30	2	11	10	4	3
Percent of total	1.4	0.6	2.1	1.4	0.9	3.3
Subtotal, other employees	2,077	350	507	705	426	89
Percent of total	98.6	99.4	97.9	98.6	99.1	96.7
Technical and production	954	184	289	251	185	45
On-air talent	474	50	32	320	49	23
Trainees (paid)	199	25	94	34	37	9
Clerical and other	450	91	92	100	155	12

Table 31.—Total part-time employees of public television licensees, by adjusted budget size and type of occupation: Aggregate United States, June 30, 1972

Type of occupation	Part-time employees, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000-$799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
(Number of licensees) . . .	(138)	(19)	(45)	(28)	(32)	(14)
Total, all types	2,107	150	544	453	432	528
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Subtotal, management and supervisory	30	2	11	7	8	2
Percent of total	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.9	0.4
Subtotal, other employees	2,077	148	533	446	424	526
Percent of total	98.6	98.7	98.0	98.4	98.1	99.6
Technical and production	954	95	282	233	236	108
On-air talent	474	14	71	33	55	301
Trainees (paid)	199	21	68	63	27	20
Clerical and other	450	18	112	117	106	97

Table 32.—Minority employees of public television licensees, by employment status and sex: Coterminous United States, June 30, 1970, 1971, and 1972

Employment status (Number of licensees)	Minority employees, by fiscal year			Percent change	
	FY 1970 (125)	FY 1971 (129)	FY 1972 (133)	1970-1971 (+ 3.2)	1971-1972 (+ 3.1)
Total minority employees	683	739	904	+ 8.2	+ 22.3
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Male	455	480	517	+ 5.5	+ 7.7
Female	228	259	387	+ 13.6	+ 49.4
Total full-time minority employees	349	460	543	+ 31.8	+ 18.0
Percent of total	51.1	62.2	60.1		
Male	243	295	354	+ 21.4	+ 20.0
Female	106	165	189	+ 55.7	+ 14.5
Total part-time minority employees	334	279	361	- 16.5	+ 29.4
Percent of total	48.9	37.8	39.9		
Male	212	185	163	- 12.7	- 11.9
Female	122	94	198	- 23.0	+110.6

Table 33.—Minority employees of public television licensees, by employment status and sex, and by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Coterminous United States, June 30, 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Minority employees, by employment status								
	All minority employees			Minority full-time employees			Minority part-time employees		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(All employees) . . .	(7,749)	(5,402)	(2,347)	(5,734)	(4,157)	(1,577)	(2,015)	(1,245)	(770)
Total	904	517	387	543	354	189	361	163	198
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of licensee:									
Institutions of higher education	155	94	61	63	44	19	92	50	42
Percent of total	17.2	18.2	15.8	11.6	12.4	10.1	25.5	30.7	21.2
Local public school systems	79	51	28	55	37	18	24	14	10
Percent of total	8.7	9.9	7.2	10.1	10.4	9.5	6.6	8.6	5.1
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	302	148	154	120	88	32	182	60	122
Percent of total	33.4	28.6	39.8	22.1	24.9	16.9	50.4	36.8	61.6
Community organizations	368	224	144	305	185	120	63	39	24
Percent of total	40.7	43.3	37.2	56.2	52.3	63.5	17.5	23.9	12.1
Geographic region:									
Northeast	245	154	91	212	131	81	33	23	10
Percent of total	27.1	29.8	23.5	39.0	37.0	42.8	9.1	14.1	5.1
Central	107	66	41	67	44	23	40	22	18
Percent of total	11.8	12.8	10.6	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.1	13.5	9.1
South	374	199	175	172	124	48	202	75	127
Percent of total	41.4	38.5	45.2	31.7	35.0	25.4	56.0	46.0	64.1
West	178	98	80	92	55	37	86	43	43
Percent of total	19.7	18.9	20.7	17.0	15.6	19.6	23.8	26.4	21.7
Adjusted budget size:									
Under $200,000	6	3	3	1	1	0	5	2	3
Percent of total	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.5
$200,000 - $499,999	101	64	37	58	36	22	43	28	15
Percent of total	11.2	12.4	9.6	10.7	10.2	11.6	11.9	17.2	7.6
$500,000 - $799,999	171	107	64	77	55	22	94	52	42
Percent of total	18.9	20.7	16.5	14.2	15.5	11.6	26.0	31.9	21.2
$800,000 - $1,999,999	158	105	53	124	84	40	34	21	13
Percent of total	17.5	20.3	13.7	22.8	23.7	21.2	9.4	12.9	6.6
$2,000,000 and over	468	238	230	283	178	105	185	60	125
Percent of total	51.8	46.0	59.4	52.1	50.3	55.6	51.3	36.8	63.1

Table 34.—Minority male and female full-time employees of public television licensees, by type of minority group and by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Coterminous United States, June 30, 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Full-time minority employees, by type of minority group							
	Negro		Spanish surname		American Indian		Oriental	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	256	145	74	29	14	3	10	12
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of licensee:								
Institutions of higher education	19	13	17	5	7	0	1	1
Percent of total	7.4	9.0	23.0	17.2	50.0	0.0	10.0	8.3
Local public school systems	30	13	4	5	3	0	0	0
Percent of total	11.7	9.0	5.4	17.2	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	78	29	8	1	1	1	1	1
Percent of total	30.5	20.0	10.8	3.5	7.2	33.3	10.0	8.3
Community organizations	129	90	45	18	3	2	8	10
Percent of total	50.4	62.0	60.8	62.1	21.4	66.7	80.0	83.4
Geographic region:								
Northeast	105	70	21	6	3	2	2	3
Percent of total	41.0	48.3	28.4	20.7	21.4	66.7	20.0	25.0
Central	37	18	5	5	1	0	1	0
Percent of total	14.5	12.4	6.7	17.3	7.2	0.0	10.0	0.0
South	93	37	25	11	5	0	1	0
Percent of total	36.3	25.5	33.8	37.9	35.7	0.0	10.0	0.0
West	21	20	23	7	5	1	6	9
Percent of total	8.2	13.8	31.1	24.1	35.7	33.3	60.0	75.0
Adjusted budget size:								
Under $200,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent of total	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$200,000 - $499,999	21	16	7	6	7	0	1	0
Percent of total	8.2	11.0	9.5	20.7	50.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
$500,000 - $799,999	37	17	14	4	3	0	1	1
Percent of total	14.4	11.7	18.9	13.8	21.4	0.0	10.0	8.3
$800,000 - $1,999,999	55	31	25	9	3	0	1	0
Percent of total	21.5	21.4	33.8	31.0	21.4	0.0	10.0	0.0
$2,000,000 and over	142	81	28	10	1	3	7	11
Percent of total	55.5	55.9	37.8	34.5	7.2	100.0	70.0	91.7

Table 35.—Minority male and female part-time employees of public television licensees, by type of minority group and by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Coterminous United States, June 30, 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Part-time minority employees, by type of minority group							
	Negro		Spanish surname		American Indian		Oriental	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	107	117	42	75	8	1	6	5
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of licensee:								
Institutions of higher education	20	16	19	23	8	0	3	3
Percent of total	18.7	13.7	45.3	30.6	100.0	0.0	50.0	60.0
Local public school systems	9	5	4	5	0	0	1	0
Percent of total	8.4	4.3	9.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	44	76	14	45	0	0	2	1
Percent of total	41.1	64.9	33.3	60.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	20.0
Community organizations	34	20	5	2	0	1	0	1
Percent of total	31.8	17.1	11.9	2.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	20.0
Geographic region:								
Northeast	18	8	4	2	0	0	1	0
Percent of total	16.8	6.9	9.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
Central	17	15	1	1	4	1	0	1
Percent of total	15.9	12.8	2.4	1.3	50.0	100.0	0.0	20.0
South	60	81	15	45	0	0	0	1
Percent of total	56.1	69.2	35.7	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
West	12	13	22	27	4	0	5	3
Percent of total	11.2	11.1	52.4	36.0	50.0	0.0	83.3	60.0
Adjusted budget size:								
Under $200,000	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Percent of total	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
$200,000 - $499,999	19	12	2	2	5	1	2	0
Percent of total	17.8	10.3	4.8	2.7	62.5	100.0	33.3	0.0
$500,000 - $799,999	26	17	20	23	3	0	3	2
Percent of total	24.3	14.5	47.6	30.7	37.5	0.0	50.0	40.0
$800,000 - $1,999,999	18	9	3	4	0	0	0	0
Percent of total	16.8	7.7	7.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
$2,000,000 and over	42	79	17	44	0	0	1	2
Percent of total	39.2	67.5	40.5	58.6	0.0	0.0	16.7	40.0

Table 36.—Minority full-time employees of public television licensees, by sex and type of occupation: Coterminous United States, June 30, 1972

Type of occupation	Minority full-time employees, by sex			
	Total	Male	Female	Percent female
Total full-time employees	543	354	189	34.8
Subtotal, management and supervisory	110	82	28	25.5
Percent of total	20.3	23.2	14.8	
General manager	1	1	0	0.0
Station manager	2	2	0	0.0
Operations manager	1	1	0	0.0
Program manager	2	0	2	100.0
Traffic manager	3	1	2	66.7
Production manager	3	3	0	0.0
Producer-director	43	36	7	16.3
Business manager	5	3	2	40.0
Chief engineer	0	0	0	0.0
Supervisory engineer	7	7	0	0.0
Film director	8	8	0	0.0
Public relations director	4	3	1	25.0
Promotion director	0	0	0	0.0
Development director	1	0	1	100.0
Art director	6	6	0	0.0
School service director	2	0	2	100.0
Other management and supervisory	22	11	11	50.0
Subtotal, other employees	433	272	161	37.2
Percent of total	79.7	76.8	85.2	
On-air talent	22	8	14	63.6
Production crew	114	94	20	17.5
Broadcasting engineer	84	83	1	1.2
Film editor	13	12	1	7.7
Clerical and secretarial	137	22	115	83.9
Manual and custodial	63	53	10	15.9

Table 37.—Public television licensees and stations on the air from the beginning of the fiscal year, by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Licensees and stations	
	Number of licensees	Number of stations
Type of licensee:		
All types	133	207
Institutions of higher education	45	62
Local public school systems	20	21
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	21	67
Community organizations	47	57
Geographic region:		
Aggregate United States	133	207
Northeast	28	44
Central	37	50
South	36	78
West	28	29
Outlying areas	4	6
Adjusted budget size:		
All sizes	133	207
Under $200,000	17	17
$200,000 - $499,999	43	47
$500,000 - $799,999	28	37
$800,000 - $1,999,999	32	56
$2,000,000 and over	13	50

Table 38.—Total broadcast hours of public televison stations, by type of programming and by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of stations	Mean weeks broadcast*	Broadcast hours, by type of programming					
			All types		Programming for classroom		Programming for general audience	
			Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	207	(52)	710,303	100.0	241,806	100.0	468,497	100.0
Type of licensee:								
Institutions of higher education	62	(52)	193,783	27.3	54,156	22.4	139,627	29.8
Local public school systems	21	(50)	58,233	8.2	26,992	11.2	31,241	6.7
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	67	(52)	253,858	35.7	100,558	41.6	153,300	32.7
Community organizations	57	(51)	204,429	28.8	60,100	24.8	144,329	30.8
Geographic region:								
Northeast	44	(51)	153,854	21.6	45,366	18.7	108,488	23.1
Central	50	(51)	167,531	23.6	59,455	24.6	108,076	23.1
South	78	(51)	276,363	38.9	102,953	42.6	173,410	37.0
West	29	(51)	93,521	13.2	28,993	12.0	64,528	13.8
Outlying areas	6	(52)	19,034	2.7	5,039	2.1	13,995	3.0
Adjusted budget size:								
Under $200,000	17	(51)	42,279	5.9	13,221	5.5	29,058	6.2
$200,000 - $499,999	47	(52)	148,155	20.9	44,652	18.5	103,503	22.1
$500,000 - $799,999	37	(52)	124,472	17.5	40,096	16 6	84,376	18.0
$800,000 - $1,999,999	56	(51)	201,756	28.4	73,314	30.3	128,442	27.4
$2,000,000 and over	50	(52)	193,641	27.3	70,523	29.1	123,118	26.3

* Based on number of weeks reported by stations broadcasting during both school-in-session and school-not-in-session.

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 39.—Broadcast hours of public television stations during school-in-session, by type of programming and by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of stations	Mean weeks broadcast*	Broadcast hours, by type of programming					
			All types		Programming for classroom		Programming for general audience	
			Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	207	(35)	551,388	100.0	231,632	100.0	319,756	100.0
Type of licensee:								
Institutions of higher education	62	(35)	150,859	27.4	53,323	23.0	97,536	30.5
Local public school systems	21	(36)	48,932	8.9	26,207	11.3	22,725	7.1
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	67	(36)	196,606	35.6	93,760	40.5	102,846	32.2
Community organizations	57	(34)	154,991	28.1	58,342	25.2	96,649	30.2
Geographic region:								
Northeast	44	(33)	115,387	20.9	44,642	19.3	70,745	22.1
Central	50	(35)	131,017	23.8	56,674	24.5	74,343	23.3
South	78	(36)	217,515	39.5	96,907	41.8	120,608	37.7
West	29	(34)	73,443	13.3	28,370	12.2	45,073	14.1
Outlying areas	6	(34)	14,026	2.5	5,039	2.2	8,987	2.8
Adjusted budget size:								
Under $200,000	17	(34)	33,229	6.0	12,915	5.6	20,314	6.3
$200,000 - $499,999	47	(35)	115,304	20.9	44,102	19.0	71,202	22.3
$500,000 - $799,999	37	(35)	97,192	17.6	39,342	17.0	57,850	18.1
$800,000 - $1,999,999	56	(35)	157,556	28.6	69,941	30.2	87,615	27.4
$2,000,000 and over	50	(35)	148,107	26.9	65,332	28.2	82,775	25.9

* Based on number of weeks reported by stations broadcasting during school-in-session.

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 40.—Broadcast hours of public television stations during school-not-in-session, by type of programming and by type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of licensee, geographic region, and adjusted budget size	Number of stations	Mean weeks broadcast*	Broadcast hours, by type of programming					
			All types		Programming for classroom		Programming for general audience	
			Total	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	207	(17)	158,915	100.0	10,174	100.0	148,741	100.0
Type of licensee:								
Institutions of higher education	62	(17)	42,924	27.0	833	8.2	42,091	28.3
Local public school systems	21	(14)	9,301	5.9	785	7.7	8,516	5.7
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	67	(16)	57,252	36.0	6,798	66.8	50,454	33.9
Community organizations	57	(17)	49,438	31.1	1,758	17.3	47,680	32.1
Geographic region:								
Northeast	44	(18)	38,467	24.2	724	7.1	37,743	25.4
Central	50	(16)	36,514	23.0	2,781	27.4	33,733	22.7
South	78	(15)	58,848	37.0	6,045	59.4	52,802	35.5
West	29	(17)	20,078	12.6	623	6.1	19,455	13.1
Outlying areas	6	(18)	5,008	3.2	0	0.0	5,008	3.3
Adjusted budget size:								
Under $200,000	17	(17)	9,050	5.7	306	3.0	8,744	5.9
$200,000 - $499,999	47	(17)	32,851	20.7	550	5.4	32,301	21.7
$500,000 - $799,999	37	(17)	27,280	17.2	754	7.4	26,526	17.8
$800,000 - $1,999,999	56	(16)	44,200	27.8	3,373	33.2	40,827	27.5
$2,000,000 and over	50	(17)	45,534	28.6	5,191	51.0	40,343	27.1

* Based on number of weeks reported by stations broadcasting during school-not-in-session.

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 41.—Broadcast hours of public television stations, by type of programming and type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Type of licensee	Number of stations	Broadcast hours, by type of programming					
		All types		Programming for classroom		Programming for general audience	
		Total	Mean	Total	Mean	Total	Mean
All types							
FY 1970	185	586,718	3,171	201,275	1,088	385,443	2,083
FY 1971	193	639,611	3,314	226,165	1,172	413,446	2,142
FY 1972	207	710,303	3,431	241,806	1,168	468,497	2,263
Institutions of higher education							
FY 1970	58	174,864	3,015	47,306	816	127,558	2,199
FY 1971	58	174,241	3,004	49,315	850	124,926	2,154
FY 1972	62	193,783	3,126	54,156	873	139,627	2,252
Local public school systems							
FY 1970	22	57,036	2,593	27,677	1,258	29,359	1,336
FY 1971	23	61,549	2,676	27,997	1,217	33,552	1,459
FY 1972	21	58,233	2,773	26,992	1,285	31,241	1,488
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies							
FY 1970	54	188,438	3,490	72,714	1,347	115,724	2,143
FY 1971	60	222,162	3,703	89,989	1,500	132,173	2,203
FY 1972	67	253,858	3,789	100,558	1,501	153,300	2,288
Community organizations							
FY 1970	51	166,380	3,262	53,578	1,051	112,802	2,212
FY 1971	52	181,659	3,493	58,864	1,132	122,795	2,361
FY 1972	57	204,429	3,586	60,100	1,054	144,329	2,532

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 42.—Mean weekly broadcast hours of public television stations during school-in-session, by day of week and type of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of programming	Mean weekly broadcast hours, by day of week				
	Week total	Monday through Friday		Saturday	Sunday
		Total	(Per day)		
Total	15,793.2	13,658.3	(2,731.6)	870.0	1,264.9
Percent	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of stations broadcasting	207	207	(207)	92	183
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	44.4	88.4
Mean	76.3	66.0	(13.2)	9.5	6.9
Programming for classroom	6,605.5	6,523.2	(1,304.6)	50.3	32.0
Percent of total	41.8	47.8	(47.8)	5.8	2.5
Number of stations broadcasting	202	202	(202)	26	19
Percent of stations broadcasting	97.6	97.6	(97.6)	12.6	9.2
Mean	32.7	32.3	(6.5)	1.9	1.7
Programming for general audience	9,187.7	7,135.1	(1,427.0)	819.7	1,232.9
Percent of total	58.2	52.2	(52.2)	94.2	97.5
Number of stations broadcasting	204	204	(204)	92	183
Percent of stations broadcasting	98.6	98.6	(98.6)	44.4	88.4
Mean	45.0	35.0	(7.0)	8.9	6.7

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 43.—Mean weekly broadcast hours of public television stations during school-not-in-session, by day of week and type of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of programming	Mean weekly broadcast hours, by day of week				
	Week total	Monday through Friday		Saturday	Sunday
		Total	(Per day)		
Total	9,555.9	7,626.1	(1,525.2)	740.9	1,188.9
Percent	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of stations broadcasting	200	200	(200)	89	180
Percent of stations broadcasting	96.6	96.6	(96.6)	43.0	87.0
Mean	47.8	38.1	(7.6)	8.3	6.6
Programming for classroom	650.3	626.0	(125.2)	19.8	4.5
Percent of total	6.8	8.2	(8.2)	2.7	0.4
Number of stations broadcasting	74	73	(73)	12	2
Percent of stations broadcasting	35.8	35.3	(35.3)	5.8	1.0
Mean	8.8	8.6	(1.7)	1.7	2.3
Programming for general audience	8,905.6	7,000.1	(1,400.0)	721.1	1,184.4
Percent of total	93.2	91.8	(91.8)	97.3	99.6
Number of stations broadcasting	198	198	(198)	89	180
Percent of stations broadcasting	95.7	95.7	(95.7)	43.0	87.0
Mean	45.0	35.4	(7.1)	8.1	6.6

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 44.—Mean weekly broadcast hours of public television stations for programming for classroom during school-in-session, by day of week and type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of public television licensee	Mean weekly broadcast hours, by day of week				
	Week total	Monday through Friday		Saturday	Sunday
		Total	(Per day)		
Total, all types	6,605.5	6,523.2	(1,304.6)	50.3	32.0
Percent	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of stations broadcasting	202	202	(202)	26	19
Percent of stations broadcasting	97.6	97.6	(97.6)	12.6	9.2
Mean	32.7	32.3	(6.5)	1.9	1.7
Institutions of higher education	1,547.4	1,537.9	(307.6)	5.5	4.0
Percent of total	23.4	23.6	(23.6)	10.9	12.5
Number of stations broadcasting	59	59	(59)	3	2
Percent of stations broadcasting	95.2	95.2	(95.2)	4.8	3.2
Mean	26.2	26.1	(5.2)	1.8	2.0
Local public school systems	724.0	720.5	(144.1)	3.5	0.0
Percent of total	11.0	11.0	(11.0)	7.0	0.0
Number of stations broadcasting	21	21	(21)	2	0
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	9.5	0.0
Mean	34.5	34.3	(6.9)	1.8	0.0
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	2,622.5	2,571.5	(514.3)	27.5	23.5
Percent of total	39.7	39.4	(39.4)	54.7	73.4
Number of stations broadcasting	67	67	(67)	14	13
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	20.9	19.4
Mean	39.1	38.4	(7.7)	2.0	1.8
Community organizations	1,711.6	1,693.3	(338.7)	13.8	4.5
Percent of total	25.9	26.0	(26.0)	27.4	14.1
Number of stations broadcasting	55	55	(55)	7	4
Percent of stations broadcasting	96.5	96.5	(96.5)	12.3	7.0
Mean	31.1	30.8	(6.2)	2.0	1.1

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 45.—Mean weekly broadcast hours of public television stations for programming for general audience during school-in-session, by day of week and type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of public television licensee	Mean weekly broadcast hours, by day of week				
	Week total	Monday through Friday		Saturday	Sunday
		Total	(Per day)		
Total, all types	9,187.7	7,135.1	(1,427.0)	819.7	1,232.9
Percent	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of stations broadcasting	204	204	(204)	92	183
Percent of stations broadcasting	98.6	98.6	(98.6)	44.4	88.4
Mean	45.0	35.0	(7.0)	8.9	6.7
Institutions of higher education	2,804.8	2,341.9	(468.4)	116.4	346.5
Percent of total	30.5	32.8	(32.8)	14.2	28.1
Number of stations broadcasting	62	62	(62)	14	54
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	22.6	87.1
Mean	45.2	37.8	(7.6)	8.3	6.4
Local public school systems	630.3	513.3	(102.7)	36.0	81.0
Percent of total	6.9	7.2	(7.2)	4.4	6.6
Number of stations broadcasting	18	18	(18)	4	14
Percent of stations broadcasting	85.7	85.7	(85.7)	19.1	66.7
Mean	35.0	28.5	(5.7)	9.0	5.8
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	2,897.1	2,126.8	(425.4)	354.5	415.8
Percent of total	31.5	29.8	(29.8)	43.2	33.7
Number of stations broadcasting	67	67	(67)	45	63
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	67.2	94.0
Mean	43.2	31.7	(6.3)	7.9	6.6
Community organizations	2,855.5	2,153.1	(430.6)	312.8	389.6
Percent of total	31.1	30.2	(30.2)	38.2	31.6
Number of stations broadcasting	57	57	(57)	29	52
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	50.9	91.2
Mean	50.1	37.8	(7.6)	10.8	7.5

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 46.—Mean weekly broadcast hours of public television stations for programming for classroom during school-not-in-session, by day of week and type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of public television licensee	Mean weekly broadcast hours, by day of week				
	Week total	Monday through Friday		Saturday	Sunday
		Total	(Per day)		
Total, all types	650.3	626.0	(125.2)	19.8	4.5
Percent	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of stations broadcasting	74	73	(73)	12	2
Percent of stations broadcasting	35.8	35.3	(35.3)	5.8	1.0
Mean	8.8	8.6	(1.7)	1.7	2.3
Institutions of higher education	57.7	53.2	(10.6)	1.5	3.0
Percent of total	8.9	8.5	(8.5)	7.6	66.7
Number of stations broadcasting	14	14	(14)	1	1
Percent of stations broadcasting	22.6	22.6	(22.6)	1.6	1.6
Mean	4.1	3.8	(0.8)	1.5	3.0
Local public school systems	59.8	59.8	(12.0)	0.0	0.0
Percent of total	9.2	9.6	(9.6)	0.0	0.0
Number of stations broadcasting	5	5	(5)	0	0
Percent of stations broadcasting	23.8	23.8	(23.8)	0.0	0.0
Mean	12.0	12.0	(2.4)	0.0	0.0
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	411.0	400.0	(80.0)	11.0	0.0
Percent of total	63.2	63.9	(63.9)	55.5	0.0
Number of stations broadcasting	37	37	(37)	8	0
Percent of stations broadcasting	55.2	55.2	(55.2)	11.9	0.0
Mean	11.1	10.8	(2.2)	1.4	0.0
Community organizations	121.8	113.0	(22.6)	7.3	1.5
Percent of total	18.7	18.0	(18.0)	36.9	33.3
Number of stations broadcasting	18	17	(17)	3	1
Percent of stations broadcasting	31.6	29.8	(29.8)	5.3	1.8
Mean	6.8	6.7	(1.3)	2.4	1.5

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 47.—Mean weekly broadcast hours of public television stations for programming for general audience during school-not-in-session, by day of week and type of licensee: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of public television licensee	Mean weekly broadcast hours, by day of week				
	Week total	Monday through Friday		Saturday	Sunday
		Total	(Per day)		
Total, all types	8,905.6	7,000.1	(1,400.0)	721.1	1,184.4
Percent	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0
Number of stations broadcasting	198	198	(198)	89	180
Percent of stations broadcasting	95.7	95.7	(95.7)	43.0	87.0
Mean	45.0	35.4	(7.1)	8.1	6.6
Institutions of higher education	2,553.0	2,114.9	(423.0)	102.8	335.3
Percent of total	28.7	30.2	(30.2)	14.2	28.3
Number of stations broadcasting	61	61	(61)	13	53
Percent of stations broadcasting	98.4	98.4	(98.4)	21.0	85.5
Mean	41.9	34.7	(6.9)	7.9	6.3
Local public school systems	566.0	459.0	(91.8)	30.0	77.0
Percent of total	6.4	6.5	(6.5)	4.2	6.5
Number of stations broadcasting	15	15	(15)	3	13
Percent of stations broadcasting	71.4	71.4	(71.4)	14.3	61.9
Mean	37.7	30.6	(6.1)	10.0	5.9
State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	3,067.6	2,321.3	(464.3)	341.5	404.8
Percent of total	34.4	33.2	(33.2)	47.4	34.2
Number of stations broadcasting	67	67	(67)	48	63
Percent of stations broadcasting	100.0	100.0	(100.0)	67.2	94.0
Mean	45.8	34.7	(6.9)	7.6	6.4
Community organizations	2,719.0	2,104.9	(421.0)	246.8	367.3
Percent of total	30.5	30.1	(30.1)	34.2	31.0
Number of stations broadcasting	55	55	(55)	28	51
Percent of stations broadcasting	96.5	96.5	(96.5)	49.1	89.5
Mean	49.4	38.3	(7.7)	8.8	7.2

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 48.—Percent distributions of broadcast hours of public television stations, by type of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Source of programming	Percent of total broadcast hours, by type of programming								
	All types			Programming for classroom			Programming for general audience		
	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972
(Number of stations broadcasting) . . .	(185)	(193)	(207)	(185)	(193)	(207)	(185)	(193)	(207)
(Total broadcast hours) . . .	(586,718)	(639,611)	(710,303)	(201,275)	(226,165)	(241,806)	(385,443)	(413,446)	(468,497)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Programs locally produced	27.1	23.0	21.1	44.2	35.9	34.3	18.2	16.0	14.3
National interconnection	23.1	27.5	39.2	2.4	6.9	9.2	33.9	38.8	54.7
Regional interconnection	6.1	5.1	5.4	4.6	3.2	5.4	6.9	6.1	5.4
State interconnection	{ 4.9†	{ 3.9†	1.8	{ 6.0†	{ 5.5†	2.6	{ 4.3†	{ 3.0†	1.5
Other interconnection			2.0			4.0			0.9
Film and tape from National Educational Television	9.7	6.9	4.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	14.0	9.7	5.2
Film and tape from regional networks	4.9	5.2	3.7	7.0	6.8	5.3	3.7	4.8	2.8
Film and tape from Public Television Library	3.7	3.4	2.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	5.4	4.7	4.2
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center	2.8	3.8	4.9	7.9	10.6	14.2	0.1	0.1	*
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	3.4	3.4	3.4	9.2	9.0	9.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
Film and tape from other public television stations	3.4	3.3	2.6	6.4	5.6	3.1	1.9	2.0	2.3
Film and tape from commercial syndicates	4.3	3.1	2.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	5.8	4.4	2.7
Film and tape from all others	6.6	11.4	6.8	8.7	13.1	8.6	5.5	10.4	5.9

* Percent greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

† Percents from State interconnection in FY 1970 and FY 1971 were reported under other interconnection.

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 49.—Percent distribution of broadcast hours for programming for classroom of public television stations, by type of licensee and source of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Source of programming	Percent of broadcast hours for programming for classroom, by type of licensee				
	All types	Institutions of higher education	Local public school systems	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	Community organizations
(Number of stations broadcasting) . . .	(207)	(82)	(21)	(67)	(57)
(Broadcast hours) . . .	(241,806)	(54,156)	(26,992)	(100,558)	(60,100)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Programs locally produced	34.3	23.5	46.7	39.9	28.9
National interconnection	9.2	12.3	3.8	5.4	12.8
Regional interconnection	5.4	10.5	0.0	1.4	10.1
State interconnection	2.6	5.4	0.8	0.0	5.1
Other interconnection	4.0	3.6	0.9	2.9	4.0
Film and tape from National Educational Television	1.9	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.7
Film and tape from regional networks	6.3	6.2	2.6	4.0	8.0
Film and tape from Public Television Library	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center	14.2	10.9	9.6	20.1	9.4
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	9.8	9.4	7.8	12.3	6.8
Film and tape from other public television stations	3.1	4.0	1.6	2.6	3.9
Film and tape from commercial syndicates	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.9
Film and tape from all others	8.6	11.6	7.6	7.9	7.6

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 50.—Percent distribution of broadcast hours for programming for general audience and public television stations, by type of licensee and source of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Source of programming	Percent of broadcast hours for programming for general audience, by type of licensee				
	All types	Institutions of higher education	Local public school systems	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies	Community organizations
(Number of stations broadcasting) . . .	(207)	(62)	(21)	(67)	(57)
(Broadcast hours) . . .	(468,497)	(139,627)	(31,241)	(153,300)	(144,329)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Programs locally produced	14.3	13.6	8.7	17.6	12.8
National interconnection	54.7	55.1	53.9	52.9	56.4
Regional interconnection	5.4	7.5	0.6	3.6	6.3
State interconnection	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	3.6
Other interconnection	0.9	0.3	6.5	0.0	1.2
Film and tape from National Educational Television	5.2	4.7	12.3	5.2	4.1
Film and tape from regional networks	2.8	4.2	0.6	2.0	2.8
Film and tape from Public Television Library	4.2	4.0	5.3	4.0	4.3
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center	*	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	0.1	*	0.0	0.3	0.0
Film and tape from other public television stations	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.9
Film and tape from commercial syndicates	2.7	2.1	3.0	4.0	1.9
Film and tape from all others	5.9	5.6	6.9	7.1	4.7

* Percent greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 51.—Percent distribution of broadcast hours for programming for classroom of public television stations, by geographic region and source of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Source of programming	Percent of broadcast hours for programming for classroom, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States	Northeast	Central	South	West	Outlying areas
(Number of stations broadcasting) . . .	(207)	(44)	(50)	(78)	(29)	(6)
(Broadcast hours) . . .	(241,806)	(45,366)	(59,455)	(102,953)	(28,993)	(5,039)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Programs locally produced	34.3	14.3	33.1	44.0	26.9	58.2
National interconnection	9.2	9.0	11.1	7.1	14.0	4.0
Regional interconnection	5.4	19.4	3.0	1.3	3.9	0.2
State interconnection	2.6	7.1	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other interconnection	4.0	0.9	4.6	3.5	10.0	0.0
Film and tape from National Educational Television	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.9
Film and tape from regional networks	5.3	24.5	1.6	0.3	1.5	0.0
Film and tape from Public Television Library	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.0
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center	14.2	6.8	12.6	18.7	14.6	6.5
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	9.8	3.8	18.6	7.9	8.0	8.1
Film and tape from other public television stations	3.1	3.8	2.4	3.8	1.1	4.0
Film and tape from commercial syndicates	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.7	0.0
Film and tape from all others	8.6	8.1	8.6	8.5	12.3	14.1

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 52.—Percent distribution of broadcast hours for programming for general audience of public television stations, by geographic region and source of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Source of programming	Percent of broadcast hours for programming for general audience, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States	Northeast	Central	South	West	Outlying areas
(Number of stations broadcasting) . . .	(207)	(44)	(50)	(78)	(29)	(6)
(Broadcast hours) . . .	(468,497)	(108,488)	(108,076)	(173,410)	(64,528)	(13,995)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Programs locally produced	14.3	14.8	12.6	15.2	11.7	25.4
National interconnection	54.7	47.7	59.8	58.5	55.5	19.1
Regional interconnection	5.4	14.7	3.5	3.0	0.6	0.0
State interconnection	1.5	4.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other interconnection	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.6	3.0	0.0
Film and tape from National Educational Television	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.4	8.8	29.1
Film and tape from regional networks	2.8	5.6	3.3	0.8	3.2	0.0
Film and tape from Public Television Library	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.3	6.4	0.3
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Film and tape from other public television stations	2.3	1.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	0.0
Film and tape from commercial syndicates	2.7	1.6	4.3	2.8	1.1	5.5
Film and tape from all others	5.9	3.0	4.6	7.0	6.7	20.6

* Percent greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 53.—Percent distribution of broadcast hours for programming for classroom of public television stations, by adjusted budget size and source of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Source of programming	Percent of broadcast hours for programming for classroom, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000-$799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
(Number of stations broadcasting)	(207)	(17)	(47)	(37)	(56)	(50)
(Broadcast hours)	(241,806)	(13,221)	(44,652)	(40,096)	(73,314)	(70,523)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Programs locally produced	34.3	24.7	23.7	26.1	40.2	41.2
National interconnection	9.2	15.9	9.5	11.3	11.0	4.7
Regional interconnection	5.4	16.2	3.4	10.2	6.7	0.6
State interconnection	2.6	3.3	2.5	0.7	4.5	1.5
Other interconnection	4.0	21.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Film and tape from National Educational Television	1.9	1.3	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.6
Film and tape from regional networks	5.3	9.2	7.7	7.3	4.4	2.9
Film and tape from Public Television Library	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.3
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center	14.2	0.9	10.2	13.8	9.3	24.6
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	9.8	3.8	8.3	8.9	11.3	10.8
Film and tape from other public television stations	3.1	0.4	3.1	5.2	3.2	2.4
Film and tape from commercial syndicates	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.3
Film and tape from all others	8.6	1.5	11.3	13.9	5.9	8.1

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 54.—Percent distribution of broadcast hours for programming for general audience of public television stations, by adjusted budget size and source of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Source of programming	Percent of broadcast hours for programming for general audience, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000-$799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
(Number of stations broadcasting)	(207)	(17)	(47)	(37)	(56)	(50)
(Broadcast hours) . . .	(468,497)	(29,058)	(103,503)	(84,376)	(128,442)	(123,118)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Programs locally produced	14.3	8.8	9.2	11.4	18.2	18.0
National interconnection	54.7	50.1	55.7	57.8	52.0	55.6
Regional interconnection	5.4	8.3	2.0	9.3	6.3	3.9
State interconnection	1.5	0.6	2.8	0.1	0.6	2.5
Other interconnection	0.9	6.4	1.7	0.6	0.1	*
Film and tape from National Educational Television	5.2	11.0	8.2	5.1	4.0	2.5
Film and tape from regional networks	2.8	1.7	5.2	2.7	2.7	1.3
Film and tape from Public Television Library	4.2	2.9	4.7	4.9	3.0	4.7
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center	*	0.0	*	0.1	0.1	0.0
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.1	0.3
Film and tape from other public television stations	2.3	3.6	3.5	1.0	1.3	2.8
Film and tape from commercial syndicates	2.7	0.1	1.4	2.8	4.9	2.1
Film and tape from all others	5.9	6.5	5.6	4.2	6.7	6.3

* Percent greater than 0 but less than 0.05.

Note: Data pertain only to those stations on air from beginning of fiscal year.

Table 55.—Total production hours of public television licensees, by type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Type of production (Number of licensees) . . .	Total production hours, by fiscal year			Percent change	
	FY 1970 (127)*	FY 1971 (126)	FY 1972 (133)	1970-1971	1971-1972 (+ 5.6)
Total	41,936	37,050	36,007	- 11.7	- 2.8
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Color	9,780	13,490	16,784	+ 37.9	+ 24.4
Black and white	32,156	23,560	19,223	- 26.7	- 18.4
Live	11,614	12,458	12,436	+ 7.3	- 0.2
Percent of total	27.7	33.6	34.5		
Color	3,174	4,983	6,219	+ 57.0	+ 24.8
Black and white	8,440	7,475	6,217	- 11.4	- 16.8
Tape	29,005	23,544	22,680	- 18.8	- 3.7
Percent of total	69.2	63.6	63.0		
Color	6,033	7,798	9,892	+ 29.3	+ 26.9
Black and white	22,972	15,746	12,788	- 31.5	- 18.8
Film	1,317	1,048	891	- 20.4	- 15.0
Percent of total	3.1	2.8	2.5		
Color	573	709	673	+ 23.7	- 5.1
Black and white	744	339	218	- 54.4	- 35.7

* Includes those licensees which began operation (came on the air) during the fiscal year.

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 56.—Production hours for programming for classroom of public television licensees, by type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

	Production hours for programming for classroom, by fiscal year				
				Percent change	
(Number of licensees) . . .	FY 1970 (127)*	FY 1971 (126)	FY 1972 (133)	1970-1971	1971-1972 (+ 5.6)
Total	17,199	9,839	7,860	- 42.8	- 20.1
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Color	1,955	2,275	2,898	+ 16.4	+ 27.4
Black and white	15,244	7,564	4,962	- 50.4	- 34.4
Live	2,791	2,040	1,026	- 26.9	- 49.7
Percent of total	16.2	20.7	13.1		
Color	373	655	537	+ 75.6	- 18.0
Black and white	2,418	1,385	489	- 42.7	- 64.7
Tape	13,789	7,614	6,677	- 44.8	- 12.3
Percent of total	80.2	77.4	84.9		
Color	1,417	1,492	2,221	+ 5.3	+ 48.9
Black and white	12,372	6,122	4,456	- 50.5	- 27.2
Film	619	185	157	- 70.1	- 15.1
Percent of total	3.6	1.9	2.0		
Color	165	128	140	- 22.4	+ 9.4
Black and white	454	57	17	- 87.4	- 70.2

* Includes those licensees which began operation (came on the air) during the fiscal year.

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 57.—Production hours for programming for general audience of public television licensees, by type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972

Type of production (Number of licensees) . . .	Production hours for programming for general audience, by fiscal year				
				Percent change	
	FY 1970 (127)*	FY 1971 (126)	FY 1972 (133)	1970-1971	1971-1972 (+ 5.6)
Total	24,737	27,211	28,147	+ 10.0	+ 3.4
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Color	7,825	11,215	13,886	+ 43.3	+ 23.8
Black and white	16,912	15,996	14,261	- 5.4	- 10.8
Live	8,823	10,418	11,410	+ 18.1	+ 9.5
Percent of total	35.7	38.3	40.5		
Color	2,801	4,328	5,682	+ 54.5	+ 31.3
Black and white	6,022	6,090	5,728	+ 1.1	- 5.9
Tape	15,216	15,930	16,003	+ 4.7	+ 0.5
Percent of total	61.5	58.5	56.9		
Color	4,616	6,306	7,671	+ 36.6	+ 21.6
Black and white	10,600	9,624	8,332	- 9.2	- 13.4
Film	698	863	734	+ 23.6	- 14.9
Percent of total	2.8	3.2	2.6		
Color	408	581	533	+ 42.4	- 8.3
Black and white	290	282	201	- 2.8	- 28.7

* Includes those licensees which began operation (came on the air) during the fiscal year.

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 58.—Total production hours of public television licensees, by type of licensee and type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of production (Number of licensees) . . .	Production hours, by type of licensee				
	All types (133)	Institutions of higher education (45)	Local public school systems (20)	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies (21)	Community organizations (47)
Total	36,007	9,800	4,441	8,919	12,847
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Color	16,784	3,072	2,020	3,171	8,521
Black and white	19,223	6,728	2,421	5,748	4,326
Live	12,436	3,185	1,320	2,119	5,812
Percent of total	34.5	32.5	29.7	23.8	45.3
Color	6,219	1,064	721	715	3,719
Black and white	6,217	2,121	599	1,404	2,093
Tape	22,680	6,374	3,054	6,555	6,697
Percent of total	63.0	65.0	68.8	73.5	52.1
Color	9,892	1,844	1,238	2,307	4,503
Black and white	12,788	4,530	1,816	4,248	2,194
Film	891	241	67	245	338
Percent of total	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.7	2.6
Color	673	164	61	149	299
Black and white	218	77	6	96	39

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 59.—Production hours for programming for classroom of public television licensees, by type of licensee and type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of production (Number of licensees)	Production hours for programming for classroom, by type of licensee				
	All types (133)	Institutions of higher education (45)	Local public school systems (20)	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies (21)	Community organizations (47)
Total	7,860	1,300	2,451	2,634	1,475
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Color	2,898	294	1,352	441	811
Black and white	4,962	1,006	1,099	2,193	664
Live	1,026	143	689	6	188
Percent of total	13.1	11.0	28.1	0.2	12.8
Color	537	5	385	0	147
Black and white	489	138	304	6	41
Tape	6,677	1,137	1,714	2,579	1,247
Percent of total	84.9	87.5	69.9	97.9	84.5
Color	2,221	269	924	393	635
Black and white	4,456	868	790	2,186	612
Film	157	20	48	49	40
Percent of total	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.7
Color	140	20	43	48	29
Black and white	17	0	5	1	11

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 60.—Production hours for programming for general audience of public television licensees, by type of licensee and type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of production (Number of licensees) . . .	Production hours for programming for general audience, by type of licensee				
	All types (133)	Institutions of higher education (45)	Local public school systems (20)	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies (21)	Community organizations (47)
Total	28,147	8,500	1,990	6,285	11,372
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Color	13,886	2,778	668	2,730	7,710
Black and white	14,261	5,722	1,322	3,555	3,662
Live	11,410	3,042	631	2,113	5,624
Percent of total	40.5	35.8	31.7	33.6	49.5
Color	5,682	1,059	336	715	3,572
Black and white	5,728	1,983	295	1,398	2,052
Tape	16,003	5,237	1,340	3,976	5,450
Percent of total	56.9	61.6	67.3	63.3	47.9
Color	7,671	1,575	314	1,914	3,868
Black and white	8,332	3,662	1,026	2,062	1,582
Film	734	221	19	196	298
Percent of total	2.6	2.6	1.0	3.1	2.6
Color	533	144	18	101	270
Black and white	201	77	1	95	28

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the biginning of the fiscal year.

Table 61.—Total production hours of public television licensees, by geographic region and type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of production (Number of licensees) . . .	Production hours, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States (133)	Northeast (28)	Central (37)	South (36)	West (28)	Outlying areas (4)
Total	36,007	7,379	7,201	12,351	5,369	3,707
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Color	16,784	4,415	3,436	6,241	2,589	103
Black and white	19,223	2,964	3,765	6,110	2,780	3,604
Live	12,436	3,068	2,847	3,615	1,652	1,254
Percent of total	34.5	41.6	39.5	29.3	30.8	33.8
Color	6,219	1,823	1,380	2,257	695	64
Black and white	6,217	1,245	1,467	1,358	957	1,190
Tape	22,680	4,138	4,118	8,459	3,580	2,385
Percent of total	63.0	56.1	57.2	68.5	66.7	64.4
Color	9,892	2,440	1,903	3,722	1,788	39
Black and white	12,788	1,698	2,215	4,737	1,792	2,346
Film	891	173	236	277	137	68
Percent of total	2.5	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.8
Color	673	152	153	262	106	0
Black and white	218	21	83	15	31	68

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 62.—Production hours for programming for classroom of public television licensees, by geographic region and type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of production (Number of licensees) . . .	Production hours for programming for classroom, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States (133)	Northeast (28)	Central (37)	South (36)	West (28)	Outlying areas (4)
Total	7,860	334	1,349	3,787	1,030	1,360
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Color	2,898	108	445	1,848	495	2
Black and white	4,962	226	904	1,939	535	1,358
Live	1,026	8	307	449	262	0
Percent of total	13.1	2.4	22.7	11.8	25.4	0.0
Color	537	0	49	376	112	0
Black and white	489	8	258	73	150	0
Tape	6,677	325	1,006	3,248	738	1,360
Percent of total	84.9	97.3	74.6	85.8	71.7	100.0
Color	2,221	107	369	1,384	359	2
Black and white	4,456	218	637	1,864	379	1,358
Film	157	1	36	90	30	0
Percent of total	2.0	0.3	2.7	2.4	2.9	0.0
Color	140	1	27	88	24	0
Black and white	17	0	9	2	6	0

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 63.—Production hours for programming for general audience of public television licensees, by geographic region and type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of production (Number of licensees) . . .	Production hours for programming for general audience, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States (133)	Northeast (28)	Central (37)	South (36)	West (28)	Outlying areas (4)
Total	28,147	7,045	5,852	8,564	4,339	2,347
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Color	13,886	4,307	2,991	4,393	2,094	101
Black and white	14,261	2,738	2,861	4,171	2,245	2,246
Live	11,410	3,060	2,540	3,166	1,390	1,254
Percent of total	40.5	43.4	43.4	37.0	32.0	53.4
Color	5,682	1,823	1,331	1,881	583	64
Black and white	5,728	1,237	1,209	1,285	807	1,190
Tape	16,003	3,813	3,112	5,211	2,842	1,025
Percent of total	56.9	54.1	53.2	60.8	65.5	43.7
Color	7,671	2,333	1,534	2,338	1,429	37
Black and white	8,332	1,480	1,578	2,873	1,413	988
Film	734	172	200	187	107	68
Percent of total	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.2	2.5	2.9
Color	533	151	126	174	82	0
Black and white	201	21	74	13	25	68

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 64.—Total production hours of public television licensees, by adjusted budget size and type of production: Aggregate United States: fiscal year 1972

Type of production (Number of licensees) . . .	Production hours, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes (133)	Under $200,000 (17)	$200,000-$499,999 (43)	$500,000-$799,999 (28)	$800,000-$1,999,999 (32)	$2,000,000 and over (13)
Total	36,007	2,838	7,267	6,645	12,890	6,367
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Color	16,784	329	2,975	3,382	5,214	4,884
Black and white	19,223	2,509	4,292	3,263	7,676	1,483
Live	12,436	790	2,151	2,456	5,293	1,746
Percent of total	34.5	27.8	29.6	37.0	41.1	27.4
Color	6,219	134	1,176	1,089	2,243	1,577
Black and white	6,217	656	975	1,367	3,050	169
Tape	22,680	2,047	5,054	3,915	7,261	4,403
Percent of total	63.0	72.1	69.5	58.9	56.3	69.2
Color	9,892	194	1,761	2,072	2,772	3,093
Black and white	12,788	1,853	3,293	1,843	4,489	1,310
Film	891	1	62	274	336	218
Percent of total	2.5	0.1	0.9	4.1	2.6	3.4
Color	673	1	38	221	199	214
Black and white	218	0	24	53	137	4

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 65.—Production hours for programming for classroom of public television licensees, by adjusted budget size and type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of production	Production hours for programming for classroom, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000-$799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
(Number of licensees) . . .	(133)	(17)	(43)	(28)	(32)	(13)
Total	7,860	813	1,484	1,081	3,368	1,114
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Color	2,898	20	693	475	1,195	515
Black and white	4,962	793	791	606	2,173	599
Live	1,026	260	310	250	200	6
Percent of total	13.1	32.0	20.9	23.1	5.9	0.5
Color	537	0	296	105	136	0
Black and white	489	260	14	145	64	6
Tape	6,677	553	1,163	780	3,115	1,066
Percent of total	84.9	68.0	78.4	72.2	92.5	95.7
Color	2,221	20	388	326	1,014	473
Black and white	4,456	533	775	454	2,101	593
Film	157	0	11	51	53	42
Percent of total	2.0	0.0	0.7	4.7	1.6	3.8
Color	140	0	9	44	45	42
Black and white	17	0	2	7	8	0

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 66.—Production hours for programming for general audience of public television licensees, by adjusted budget size and type of production: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of production	Production hours for programming for general audience, by adjusted budget size					
	All sizes	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000-$799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
(Number of licensees) . . .	(133)	(17)	(43)	(28)	(32)	(13)
Total	28,147	2,025	5,783	5,564	9,522	5,253
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Color	13,886	309	2,282	2,907	4,019	4,369
Black and white	14,261	1,716	3,501	2,657	5,503	884
Live	11,410	530	1,841	2,206	5,093	1,740
Percent of total	40.5	26.1	31.8	39.7	53.5	33.1
Color	5,682	134	880	984	2,107	1,577
Black and white	5,728	396	961	1,222	2,986	163
Tape	16,003	1,494	3,891	3,135	4,146	3,337
Percent of total	56.9	73.8	67.3	56.3	43.5	63.5
Color	7,671	174	1,373	1,746	1,758	2,620
Black and white	8,332	1,320	2,518	1,389	2,388	717
Film	734	1	51	223	283	176
Percent of total	2.6	0.1	0.9	4.0	3.0	3.4
Color	533	1	29	177	154	172
Black and white	201	0	22	46	129	4

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 67.—Total production hours of public television licensees, by type of licensee and type of distribution: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of distribution (Number of licensees)	Production hours, by type of licensee				
	All types (133)	Institutions of higher education (45)	Local public school systems (20)	State authority, State education agency, municipal authority, and other licensed agencies (21)	Community organizations (47)
Total, all distribution	36,007	9,800	4,441	8,919	12,847
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Classroom use	7,860	1,300	2,451	2,634	1,475
General audience use	28,147	8,500	1,990	6,285	11,372
Local	25,592	7,451	4,338	3,715	10,088
Percent of total	71.1	76.0	97.7	41.7	78.5
Classroom use	5,872	1,129	2,383	1,329	1,031
General audience use	19,720	6,322	1,955	2,386	9,057
Regional, State, and private network	9,403	2,272	55	5,061	2,015
Percent of total	26.1	23.2	1.2	56.7	15.7
Classroom use	1,775	163	23	1,245	344
General audience use	7,628	2,109	32	3,816	1,671
National	1,012	77	48	143	744
Percent of total	2.8	0.8	1.1	1.6	5.8
Classroom use	213	8	45	60	100
General audience use	799	69	3	83	644

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 68.—Total production hours of public television licensees, by geographic region and type of distribution: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of distribution	Production hours, by geographic region					
	Aggregate United States	Northeast	Central	South	West	Outlying areas
(Number of licensees) . . .	(133)	(28)	(37)	(36)	(28)	(4)
Total, all distribution	36,007	7,379	7,201	12,351	5,369	3,707
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Classroom use	7,860	334	1,349	3,787	1,030	1,360
General audience use	28,147	7,045	5,852	8,564	4,339	2,347
Local	25,592	5,260	5,500	7,653	4,904	2,275
Percent of total	71.1	71.3	76.4	62.0	91.3	61.4
Classroom use	5,872	226	994	2,423	1,006	1,223
General audience use	19,720	5,034	4,506	5,230	3,898	1,052
Regional, State, and private network	9,403	1,650	1,578	4,437	312	1,426
Percent of total	26.1	22.4	21.9	35.9	5.8	38.5
Classroom use	1,775	78	339	1,201	20	137
General audience use	7,628	1,572	1,239	3,236	292	1,289
National	1,012	469	123	261	153	6
Percent of total	2.8	6.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	0.1
Classroom use	213	30	16	163	4	0
General audience use	799	439	107	98	149	6

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Table 69.—Total production hours of public television licensees, by adjusted budget size and type of distribution: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Type of distribution	Production hours, by adjusted budget size					
	All types	Under $200,000	$200,000-$499,999	$500,000-$799,999	$800,000-$1,999,999	$2,000,000 and over
(Number of licensees) . . .	(133)	(17)	(43)	(28)	(32)	(13)
Total, all distribution	36,007	2,838	7,267	6,645	12,890	6,367
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Classroom use	7,860	813	1,484	1,081	3,368	1,114
General audience use	28,147	2,025	5,783	5,564	9,522	5,253
Local	25,592	2,743	6,438	5,505	8,566	2,340
Percent of total	71.1	96.7	88.6	82.9	66.5	36.8
Classroom use	5,872	798	1,369	877	2,670	158
General audience use	19,720	1,945	5,069	4,628	5,896	2,182
Regional, State, and private network	9,403	88	805	992	4,180	3,338
Percent of total	26.1	3.1	11.1	14.9	32.4	52.4
Classroom use	1,775	8	115	109	657	886
General audience use	7,628	80	690	883	3,523	2,452
National	1,012	7	24	148	144	689
Percent of total	2.8	0.2	0.3	2.2	1.1	10.8
Classroom use	213	7	0	95	41	70
General audience use	799	0	24	53	103	619

Note: Data pertain only to those licensees in operation (on the air) from the beginning of the fiscal year.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

SURVEY OF PUBLIC TELEVISION LICENSEES

I. History and general descriptions of surveys of public television licensees: 1969 - 1972

In July 1969, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), aware of the need for credible statistics and information concerning its constituents' broadcasting operations, issued a grant to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters (NAEB) to develop and implement a management information system.

To develop an appropriate survey instrument, various survey forms were examined and key people within the broadcasting industry and among station personnel were interviewed. Findings from these examinations and interviews were incorporated into the design of the fiscal year 1969 survey instrument.

The fiscal year 1969 Survey of Public Television Licensees (the first comprehensive survey of this kind) was launched at the beginning of 1970. The survey instruments were forwarded to the 124 known public television licensees; of these, 120 returned completed questionnaires. Because of failures in recordkeeping by licensees and because of possible ambiguities in the survey instrument, some data could not be obtained from certain stations. These data categories were dropped for all licensees and not included in the computer files. In July 1970, the information project was placed under direct administration of the CPB, and the establishing of computer files of selected data gathered by the fiscal year 1969 survey was completed.

Experience gained from the fiscal year 1969 survey was applied to revising and refining the instrument before the 1970 survey was undertaken. Of 137 licensees contacted for the latter survey, CPB received 136 responses.

The contents of the fiscal year 1971 survey instrument were basically the same as those of the previous year; however, the survey was conducted in two parts: Part I was intended to collect information on quantitative data (financial, broadcast schedule, employment) which vary on a fiscal year basis. Part II was designed to obtain information on static data, such as listings of management personnel, station facilities, and studio equipment. The Part II instrument consisted of listings of computer records of these static data of the previous year and required only corrections to update the information. Out of 142 licensees contacted, all 142 responded for the fiscal year 1971 survey.

Only slight changes (such as modifications of the employment survey form and some terminology) differentiated the fiscal year 1972 survey instrument from its immediate predecessor. All 145 television licensees responded to the 1972 survey.

II. Processing procedures and list of computer files for public television licensees

Raw data from the survey questionnaires were manually edited and corrected for obvious error. Followup procedures were initiated with licensees to make the necessary corrections. Verified information was then entered into the computer files and checked again to ensure accuracy.

The Corporation has constantly modified and improved its management-information computer files, primarily through utilization of time-sharing and remote-access retrieval capabilities.

The following is a list of the computer files developed from data obtained through the annual surveys of the public television licensees:

1. Financial file — Financial and promotion data
2. Employee file — Employee data
3. Station file — Station and transmission facilities and broadcast data
4. Studio file — Studio facilities and production data
5. Personnel file — Names, addresses, and phones of management personnel

APPENDIX B

COMPUTATIONS OF BROADCAST HOURS

(A) Mean weekly broadcast hours for weeks broadcast (based on stations' broadcast hours of a typical week)

$$WBH_{wk} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}{N}$$

Where

WBH_{wk} = Mean weekly broadcast hours.
X_i = Weekly broadcast hours of i^{th} station.
N = Number of broadcast stations.

(B) Broadcast hours during school-in-session

$$BH_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i X_i$$

Where

BH_1 = Broadcast hours during school-in-session.
f_i = Number of broadcast weeks of the i^{th} station during school-in-session.
X_i = Weekly broadcast hours of the i^{th} station during school-in-session.

(C) Broadcast hours during school-not-in-session

$$BH_2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i' Y_i$$

Where

BH_2 = Broadcast hours during school-not-in-session.
f_i' = Number of broadcast weeks of the i^{th} station during school-not-in-session.
Y_i = Weekly broadcast hours of the i^{th} station during school-not-in-session.

(D) Broadcast hours for programming for classroom

$$BH_{pc} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_i X_i + f_i' X_i')$$

Where

BH_{pc} = Broadcast hours for programming for classroom.
f_i = Number of broadcast weeks of the i^{th} station during school-in-session.
X_i = Weekly broadcast hours of the i^{th} station for programming for classroom during school-in-session.
f_i' = Number of broadcast weeks of the i^{th} station during school-not-in-session.
X_i' = Weekly broadcast hours of the i^{th} station for programming for classroom during school-not-in-session.

(E) Broadcast hours for programming for general audience

$$BH_{pga} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_i Y_i + f_i' Y_i')$$

Where

BH_{pga} = Broadcast hours for programming for general audience.
f_i = Number of broadcast weeks of the i^{th} station during school-in-session.
Y_i = Weekly broadcast hours of the i^{th} station for programming for general audience during school-in-session.
f_i' = Number of broadcast weeks of the i^{th} station during school-not-in-session.
Y_i' = Weekly broadcast hours of the i^{th} station for programming for general audience during school-not-in-session.

(F) Total (year) broadcast hours

$$TBH_{tot} = BH_1 + BH_2 = BH_{pc} + BH_{pga}$$

Where

TBH_{tot} = Total (year) broadcast hours.

(G) Broadcast hours by source of programming

Percent distributions of broadcast hours by source of programming were computed as follows:

i. Percents of all categories of source of programming were converted to broadcast hours for both programming for classroom and programming for general audience for each station.

ii. Total broadcast hours of each category of source of programming were calculated by adding those of the stations involved.

iii. Finally, percent distributions of broadcast hours by source of programming were made for both programming for classroom and programming for general audience by converting the broadcast hours of each category to percent of the total.

APPENDIX C

BROADCAST AND PRODUCTION HOURS OF PUBLIC TELEVISION STATIONS AND LICENSEES WHICH CAME ON THE AIR DURING FISCAL YEAR 1972

Table A.—Broadcast hours of public television stations which came on the air during fiscal year 1972, by type of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Locations and call letters of stations which came on the air during fiscal year 1972		Total	Programming for classroom	Programming for general audience
Total		26,837	8,222	18,615
College, Alaska	KUAC	1,134	0	1,134
Boise, Idaho	KAID	1,098	165	933
Pocatello, Idaho	KBGL	1,811	0	1,811
Muncie, Ind.	WIPB	2,264	500	1,764
Springfield, Mass.	WGBY	2,768	642	2,126
Biloxi, Miss.	WMAH	1,888	880	1,008
Bude, Miss.	WMAU	1,888	880	1,008
Meridian, Miss.	WMAW	372	120	252
Oxford, Miss.	WMAV	372	120	252
State College, Miss.	WMAB	3,904	1,720	2,184
Norwood, N. Y.	WNPI	2,772	1,050	1,722
Watertown, N. Y.	WNPE	2,936	1,050	1,886
Greenville, N. C.	WUNK	508	124	384
Dayton, Ohio	WOET	445	0	445
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	KDSD	2,487	781	1,706
Goldvein, Va.	WNVT	190	190	0

Table B.—Production hours of public television licensees which came on the air during fiscal year 1972, by type of programming: Aggregate United States, fiscal year 1972

Locations and call letters of licensees which came on the air during fiscal year 1972		Total	Programming for classroom	Programming for general audience
Total		418	73	345
College, Alaska	KUAC	7	0	7
Boise, Idaho	KAID	89	0	89
Pocatello, Idaho	KBGL	192	58	134
Muncie, Ind.	WIPB	65	5	60
Watertown, N. Y.	WNPE	55	0	55
Goldvein, Va.	WNVT	10	10	0

APPENDIX D

QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

Data in this report derived from the following items which were included in the survey of public television licensees, fiscal year 1972, conducted by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Schedule A - Income, Revenues, and Funds

(Please include all monies and funds received or receivable whether for operations, capital, investment, or reserves and whether expended during the reporting year or not. Do not duplicate receivable funds reported last year. Do not include gifts of equipment and services or the value of shared facilities.)

Sources of income, revenues, and funds:	(1) TOTAL TV STATION OR NETWORK OPERATIONS	(2) TOTAL RADIO STATION OPERATIONS	(3) ALL OTHER INCLUDING: CCTV, ITFS & ACADEMIC
1. Amounts provided directly by agencies of the federal government (Do not include CPB)			
NAME OF AGENCY — AMOUNT			
Edl. Brdcstng Facilities Grants (HEW) $ _____			
_____ _____			
_____ _____			
_____ _____			
Total Federal Government	$ _____	$ _____	$ _____
2. Amounts provided by public broadcasting agencies such as: CPB, NET, NITC, GPNITL, other PTV stations and networks, regional networks and any other agency engaged principally in production or operations for non-commercial broadcasting.			
NAME OF ORGANIZATION — AMOUNT			
CPB - General Support Grants $ _____			
CPB - All other funds _____			
_____ _____			
_____ _____			
Total Public Broadcasting Agencies	$ _____	$ _____	$ _____
3. Local boards and department of education	_____	_____	_____
4. Other local government or agency sources	_____	_____	_____
5. State boards and departments of education	_____	_____	_____
6. Other State government or agency sources	_____	_____	_____
7. State colleges and universities	_____	_____	_____
8. Other colleges and universities	_____	_____	_____
9. Underwriting of specific programs	_____	_____	_____
(Underwriters: _____)			
10. Foundations - National	_____	_____	_____
11. Foundations - Other	_____	_____	_____

12.	Auctions - GROSS Income (Net income after expenses: $ _____)	$ _____	$ _____	$ _____
13.	"Profits" from subsidiary enterprises (Please describe briefly _____)	_____	_____	_____
14.	Commercial stations and network contributions	_____	_____	_____
15.	Subscribers and individuals (Please estimate the number of paying members: - @ $50.00 or more #_____ - @ less than $50.00 #_____)	_____	_____	_____
16.	Business and other organizations not includable elsewhere	_____	_____	_____
17.	Other production contracts not includable elsewhere	_____	_____	_____
18.	Interests and Investments	_____	_____	_____
Other (Please specify):				
19.	_____	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____	_____
21.	_____	_____	_____	_____
22.	All other sources of funds	_____	_____	_____
23.	Total income, revenues, and funds (Sum of lines 1 through 22 preceding)	$ _____	$ _____	$ _____

24.	PLUS total transfers or money withdrawn from reserve accounts, investments, cash, building funds and from other balances of funds appropriated or encumbered and received in previous years; money on hand and brought into this fiscal year	$ _____
25.	PLUS received from loans, notes, and other borrowed amounts	_____
26.	PLUS indebtedness, deficit, or unpaid bills at end of fiscal year	_____
27.	TOTAL MONIES	$ _____

-	How much of the income totals on line 23 above would you estimate or attribute to instructional services:	Broadcast TV only?	$ _____
		Instructional radio?	$ _____
-	How much of the income totals on line 23 above were earmarked for capital expenditures (if identifiable):	Television?	$ _____
		Radio?	$ _____
		All other?	$ _____
-	Values (estimated) of gifts in kind		$ _____

Schedule B - Expenditures, Outlays, and Allocations of Funds

	TOTAL TV STATION OR NETWORK OPERATIONS	TOTAL RADIO STATION OPERATIONS	ALL OTHER INCLUDING CCTV, ITFS & ACADEMIC
Operating expenses: (Do not include capital equipment or depreciation)			
Technical			
Salaries and wages	$	$	$
Other expenses			
Programming			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Local production			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Instructional and school services			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Development and fund raising			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Promotion			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Training and personnel development			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
General and administrative			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
All other operating expenses			
Salaries and wages			
Other expenses			
Total operating expenses (Sum of the above)	$	$	$

- Transfers of funds to reserves, investments, building funds, cash or encumbered and deferred to next fiscal year $ _____

- Monies used for repayment of notes, debts, and credit purchases $ _____

- Costs absorbed by other institutions:

For TV operations? $ _____
For radio operations? $ _____

Schedule C - Analysis of Capital Expenditures

	TOTAL TV STATION OR NETWORK OPERATIONS	TOTAL RADIO STATION OPERATIONS	ALL OTHER INCLUDING CCTV, ITFS & ACADEMIC
1. Total original cost of buildings, facilities and equipment on hand as of June 30, 1971 (Do not deduct accumulated depreciation)	$	$	$
2. Capital expenditures during the 1972 fiscal year:			
a. Land and land improvements	$	$	$
b. Buildings			
c. Equipment - Antenna system			
- Transmitters			
- Translators			
- Microwave equipment			
- CATV equipment			
- Control room equipment			
- Video tape recorders			
- TV cameras (live)			
- Film chaines			
- Other film equipment			
- Audio equipment			
- Other studio equipment			
- All other equipment			
d. Remote vehicle units			
e. Other automotive equipment			
f. Furniture and office equipment			
3. Total capital expenditures during fiscal 1972 (Sum of items a through f above)	$	$	$
4. PLUS value of gifts and donations of equipment			
5. MINUS original cost of equipment sold, scrapped or disposed of during fiscal 1972			
6. Total capital expenditures to date (Sum of lines 1, 3, and 4 above, minus line 5)	$	$	$
7. Accumulated depreciation to date (if taken)	$	$	$

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	SEX	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	NEGRO	SPANISH SURNAME	AMERICAN INDIAN	ORIENTAL
GENERAL MGR OR CHIEF EXEC	MALE						
	FEMALE						
STATION MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
OPERATIONS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROGRAM MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TRAFFIC MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION MANAGER OR DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCER-DIRECTORS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PRODUCTION CREW MEMBERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BUSINESS MANAGER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CHIEF ENGINEER	MALE						
	FEMALE						
SUPERVISOR ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
BROADCAST ENGINEERS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
FILM DIRECTORS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
FILM EDITORS	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PUBLIC RELATIONS DIR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
PROMOTION DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
ART DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
SCHOOL SERVICES DIRECTOR	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MGMT & SUPERVISORY	MALE						
	FEMALE						
ON-AIR, PERFORMING TALENT	MALE						
	FEMALE						
CLERICAL & SECRETARIAL	MALE						
	FEMALE						
MANUAL, CUSTODIAL, ETC.	MALE						
	FEMALE						
TOTAL FULL TIME EMPLOYEES	MALE		XXXXXXX				
	FEMALE		XXXXXXX				

PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

OCCUPATION	SEX	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	MINORITY EMPLOYEES			
			NEGRO	SPANISH SURNAME	AMERICAN INDIAN	ORIENTAL
MANAGEMENT & SUPERVISORY	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TECHNICAL & PRODUCTION	MALE					
	FEMALE					
ON-AIR, PERFORMING TALENT	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TRAINEES (ONLY IF PAID)	MALE					
	FEMALE					
CLERICAL & ALL OTHER	MALE					
	FEMALE					
TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYEES	MALE					
	FEMALE					

BROADCAST AND PRODUCTION STATISTICS

I. BROADCAST HOURS

A. Please fill in the average hours broadcast for each of the following:

1. During the period of the year when local schools are in-session:
(How many weeks out of the year does this period cover? _____)

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Weekly totals
Programming for classroom (ITV) (Instructional for classroom use, in-service training, college credits, etc.)								
Programming for general audience (All other programming)								
Total daily hours when schools are in-session								

2. During the period when local schools are not-in-session:
(How many weeks out of the year does this period cover?
Please give inclusive dates _____)

	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Weekly totals
Programming for classroom (ITV) (Instructional for classroom use, in-service training, college credits, etc.)								
Programming for general audience (All other programming)								
Total daily hours when schools are not-in-session								

3. Total weeks operated during the year ending June 30, 1972 _____.

B. Of the total hours broadcast by your station or network of staions during the year, please estimate (as a percent) the sources of programming:

	Programming for classroom %	Programming for general audience %
Programs locally produced		
National interconnection		
Regional interconnection		
State interconnection		
Other interconnection		
Film and tape from National Educational Television		
Film and tape from regional networks		
Film and tape from Public Television Library		
Film and tape from National Instructional Television Center		
Film and tape from Great Plains National Instructional Television Library		
Film and tape from other public television stations		
Film and tape from commercial syndicates		
Film and tape from all others		
Total	100 %	100 %

Notes on interconnections:

Programs originating from the PBS network, although carried by SUNY, PPTN, etc., should be reported under "Delivered by national interconnection."

Programs originating and distributed within a regional or state network, should be reported as such.

State interconnection is not intended to include multiple-station relay transmitters under the same license which are simultaneously programmed--such as Alabama, Kentucky, New Hampshire, etc.

II. Please estimate the number of hours of programming which were produced (not broadcast hours) at your studios and facilities during the year ending June 30, 1972 (Do not include productions used exclusively in closed circuit operations):

	Programming for classroom (ITV)				Programming for general audience			
	Tape	Film	Live	Total	Tape	Film	Live	Total
Hours color	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____
Hours black and white	____	____	____	____	____	____	____	____
			Total	____			Total	____

For the above total hours produced, what are the approximate percentages produced primarily for:

	Programming for classroom (ITV)	Programming for general audience
A. local use only	____ %	____ %
B. regional, State or private network	____ %	____ %
C. national exposure	____ %	____ %
	100 %	100 %

APPENDIX E

DEFINITIONS OF SELECTED TERMS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Adjusted Budget Size—Total operating expenses plus estimated value of institutional support.

Broadcast Hours—Hours broadcast by public television stations during fiscal year 1972.

Capital Expenditures—Expenditures for acquiring land, buildings, machinery, equipment, facilities, hardware, automotive equipment, and for significant improvements to existing major items of property and equipment. *Not* included (charged to operating expenses) are routine repairs and maintenance, rents, expendable supplies and materials, items with a life expectancy of less than 2 or 3 years, and items of inconsequential cost.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB)—A nonprofit corporation established by Congress in 1967 to promote and help finance development of public radio and television. Its board is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Coterminous United States—All States of the United States except the States of Alaska and Hawaii.

Direct Operating Costs (Operating Expenses)—Actual costs of operations which were budgeted for, and were under the management control of, the individual station, network, or center. Depreciation, capital expenditures, repayment of loans, invested money, allocation of money to reserve funds, or costs absorbed by other institutions are *not* included in this category.

Employment Status—Consists of full-time and part-time employees.

(1) **Full-Time Employees**—Those employees of the station or institution who were on payroll as of June 30, 1972, and were paid for the full normal work week at no less than the Federal minimum wage—*whether or not* part of their time was allocated to other activities such as radio, closed-circuit television (CCTV), instructional television fixed service (ITFS), teaching, or other academic pursuits.

(2) **Part-Time Employees**—All other paid employees as of June 30, 1972, excluding unpaid students, volunteers, and occasional hourly workers.

Gifts—Donations of machinery, equipment, supplies, or other tangible things of value, as distinct from money.

Great Plains National Instructional Television Library (GPNITL)—A nonprofit organization of the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, Nebraska, which develops and distributes instructional television courses to educational institutions and interested agencies.

Income—All sources of money or appropriations of money received or entered in the books as receivable in the current reporting year. This does *not* include monies withdrawn from reserve accounts established with income or funds received in prior years, borrowed monies from banks or other sources, or gifts and institutional support from individuals and other institutions.

Institutional Support—Estimated value of services provided by supporting institutions.

Instructional Television (ITV) Services (Income)—Estimated income or appropriation received as a result of, or in support of, the instructional and classroom programming services of a television station or network.

Interconnection includes:

(1) **National Interconnection**—Broadcast interconnection system for national delivery of programs. Current administering agency is the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS).

(2) **Regional Interconnection**—Broadcast interconnection systems for regional delivery of programs, e.g.:

Central Educational Network (CEN) (Chicago, Illinois)
Eastern Educational Television Network (EEN) (Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts)
Midwestern Educational Television, Inc. (MET) (St. Paul, Minnesota)
Rocky Mountain Corporation for Public Broadcasting (RMCPB) (Albuquerque, New Mexico)
Southern Educational Communications Association (SECA) (Columbia, South Carolina)
Western Educational Network (WEN) (Spokane, Washington)

(3) **State Interconnection**—Broadcast interconnection system which consists of the stations operated by independent licensees within a given State (e.g., New York State interconnection).

(4) **Other Interconnection**—Broadcast interconnection systems other than those listed above (e.g., private interconnections of independent stations).

Minority Employees—Employees with the following racial or ethnic backgrounds: Negro, Spanish surnamed, American Indian or Oriental. Because the term "minority" has different meanings in the outlying areas, data on minority employees from outlying areas were excluded from minority counts in this report.

National Education Television, Ann Arbor (NET)—The tape and film distribution center for National Educational Television, division of WNET, New York.

National Instructional Television Center (NITC)—A nonprofit organization of the Indiana University Foundation in Bloomington, Indiana, whose major function is to develop and distribute educational television materials.

Production Costs—Costs associated with the production of programs and programming materials at a local station or network.

Programming Costs—Costs of acquiring and scheduling programs.

Programming for Classroom—Programming intended for classroom audiences, inservice training, college credits, etc. (Sometimes known as programming for instructional television ITV.)

Programming for General Audience—All programming other than programming for classroom.

Public Broadcasting Service (PBS)—A nonprofit corporation in Washington, D.C., which manages the public television network; responsible for scheduling and operating the national program interconnection system.

Public Television Library (PTL)—A nonprofit organization in Bloomington, Ind., whose primary function is acquisition and distribution of public television programs.

Public Television Licensee—Organization that holds one or more licenses to operate a public television station(s).

Public Television Station—Unit that transmits a single public television signal on a single channel with a set of identifying call letters.

School-in-Session—The period of the fiscal year when local schools are in session.

School-not-in-Session—The period of the fiscal year when local schools are closed for vacations.

Source of Programming—Origin of program delivery, such as programs locally produced, national interconnection, etc.

Technical Costs—Costs associated with repairs, maintenance, control, and technical operations not includable elsewhere.

Television Operations—This category is provided for setting out amounts which apply to broadcast television operations or production only. This does *not* include radio and other operations, such as CCTV, ITFS, and other university or academic activities.

Total Gross Capital Expenditures to Date—Accumulated gross capital expenditures through June 30, 1972. Depreciation and inflation factors of the expenditures over the years are not taken into account for these amounts.

Trainees—Paid employees engaged primarily in formal on-the-job training programs.

Transfers of Funds from (Withdrawn from Investments and Prior Years' Appropriations)—Transfers of funds from reserve accounts, investments, or building funds and from other balances of funds appropriated or received in previous years.

Transfers of Funds to (Invested or Carried Over into Following Fiscal Year)—Transfers of funds to reserves, investments, building funds, etc., to be carried over into following fiscal year.

Type of Distribution (Purpose of Production)—Consists of (1) local distribution, (2) regional, State, and other interconnection distribution, and (3) national distribution.

Type of Production—Programs locally produced either live, on tape, or on film.

Type of Programming—Programming for classroom or for general audience.

APPENDIX F

LIST OF PUBLIC TELEVISION STATIONS ON THE AIR DURING FISCAL YEAR 1972: LOCATIONS, CALL LETTERS, AND BROADCAST CHANNELS

ALASKA

College.....KUAC* 9

ALABAMA

Birmingham.....WBIQ 10
Cheaha.....WCIQ 7
Demopolis.....WIIQ 41
Dozier.....WDIQ 2
Florence.....WFIQ 36
Huntsville.....WHIQ 25
Louisville.....WGIQ 43
Mobile.....WEIQ 42
Montgomery.....WAIQ 26

ARIZONA

Phoenix.....KAET 8
Tucson.....KUAT 6

ARKANSAS

Little Rock.....KETS 2

CALIFORNIA

Eureka.....KEET 13
Los Angeles.....KCET 28
Redding.....KIXE 9
Sacramento.....KVIE 6
San Bernardino..KVCR 24
San Diego.....KPBS 15
San Francisco...KQEC 32
San Francisco...KQED 9
San Jose.....KTEH 54
San Mateo.....KCSM 14

COLORADO

Denver.....KRMA 6
Pueblo.....KTSC 8

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport.....WEDW 49
Hartford.....WEDH 24
Norwich.....WEDN 53

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington.....WETA 26

FLORIDA

Gainesville.....WUFT 5
Jacksonville.....WJCT 7
Miami.....WPBT 2
Miami.....WSEC 17
Miami.....WTHS 2
Orlando.....WMFE 24
Pensacola.....WSRE 23
Tallahassee.....WFSU 11
Tampa.....WEDU 3
Tampa.....WUSF 16

GEORGIA

Athens.....WGTV 8
Atlanta.....WETV 30
Chatsworth.....WCLP 18
Cochran.....WDCO 15
Columbus.....WJSP 28
Dawson.....WACS 25
Pelham.....WABW 14
Savannah.....WVAN 9
Waycross.....WXGA 8
Wrens.....WCES 20

HAWAII

Honolulu.....KHET 11
Wailuku.....KMEB 10

IDAHO

Boise.....KAID* 4
Moscow.....KUID 12
Pocatello.....KBGL* 10

ILLINOIS

Carbondale.....WSIU 8
Chicago.....WTTW 11
Chicago.....WXXW 20
Olney.....WUSI 16
Peoria.....WTVP 47
Urbana.....WILL 12

INDIANA

Bloomington.....WTIU 30
Evansville.....WNIN 9
Indianapolis....WFYI 20
Muncie.....WIPB* 49
St. John.....WCAE 50
Vincennes.....WVUT 22

IOWA

Des Moines.....KDIN 11
Iowa City.....KIIN 12

KANSAS

Topeka.....KTWU 11
Wichita.....KPTS 8

KENTUCKY

Ashland.....WKAS 25
Bowling Green...WKGB 53
Covington.....WCVN 54
Elizabethtown...WKZT 23
Hazard.....WKHA 35
Lexington.....WKLE 46
Louisville.....WKMJ 68
Louisville.....WKPC 15
Madisonville....WKMA 35
Morehead.....WKMR 38
Murray.....WKMU 21
Owenton.....WKON 52
Pikeville.....WKPI 22
Somerset.....WKSO 29

LOUISIANA

New Orleans.....WYES 12

MAINE

Augusta.....WCBB 10
Calais.....WMED 13
Orono.....WMEB 12
Presque Isle....WMEM 10

MARYLAND

Baltimore.....WMPB 67
Salisbury.....WCPB 28

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.....WGBH 2
Boston.....WGBX 44
Springfield.....WGBY* 57

MICHIGAN

Detroit.....WTVS 56
East Lansing....WMSB 10
Mt. Pleasant....WCMU 14
University Center.....WUCM 19

MINNESOTA

Appleton.....KWCM 10
Duluth-Superior.....WDSE 8
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....KTCA 2
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....KTCI 17

MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi.....WMAH* 19
Bude.....WMAU* 17
Jackson.....WMAA 29
Meridian.....WMAW* 14
Oxford.....WMAV* 18
State College...WMAB* 2

MISSOURI

Kansas City.....KCPT 19
St. Louis.....KETC 9

NEBRASKA

Alliance.....KTNE 13
Bassett.....KMNE 7
Hastings.....KHNE 29
Lexington.....KLNE 3
Lincoln.....KUON 12
Merriman.....KRNE 12
Norfolk.....KXNE 19
North Platte....KPNE 9
Omaha.....KYNE 26

NEVADA

Las Vegas.....KLVX 10

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin.....WEDB 40
Durham.....WENH 11
Hanover.....WHED 15
Keene.....WEKW 52
Littleton.....WLED 49

NEW JERSEY

Trenton.....WNJT 52

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque.....KNME 5

NEW YORK

Binghamton.....WSKG 46
Buffalo.....WNED 17
Garden City.....WLIW 21
New York-Newark.....WNET 13
New York.....WNYC 31
New York.....WNYE 25
Norwood.....WNPI* 18
Rochester.....WXXI 21
Schenectady.....WMHT 17
Syracuse.....WCNY 24
Watertown.....WNPE* 16

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville.....WUNF 33
Chapel Hill.....WUNC 4
Charlotte.....WTVI 42
Columbia.....WUND 2
Concord.....WUNG 58
Greenville.....WUNK* 25
Linville.....WUNE 17
Wilmington.....WUNJ 29

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo.....KFME 13

OHIO

Athens.....WOUB 20
Bowling Green...WGBU 70
Cincinnati.....WCET 48
Cleveland.....WVIZ 25
Columbus.....WOSU 34
Dayton.....WOET* 16
Newark.....WGSF 31
Oxford.....WMUB 14
Toledo.....WGTE 30

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City...KETA 13
Oklahoma City...KOKH 25
Tulsa.....KOED 11

OREGON

Corvallis.....KOAC 7
Portland.....KOAP 10

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown.....WLVT 39
Clearfield.....WPSX 3
Erie.....WQLN 54
Hershey.....WITF 33
Philadelphia....WUHY 35
Philadelphia (Wilmington, Delaware)...WHYY 12
Pittsburgh.....WQED 13
Pittsburgh.....WQEX 16
Scranton.....WVIA 44

RHODE ISLAND

Providence.....WSBE 36

SOUTH CAROLINA

Allendale.....WEBA 14
Charleston.....WITV 7
Columbia.....WRLK 35
Florence.....WJPM 33
Greenville.....WNTV 29

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen.....KDSD* 16
Brookings.....KESD 8
Pierre.....KTSD 10
Rapid City.....KBHE 9
Vermillion.....KUSD 2

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga.....WTCI 45
Knoxville.....WSJK 2
Lexington.....WLJT 11
Memphis.....WKNO 10
Nashville.....WDCN 2

TEXAS

Austin-San Antonio...KLRN 9
College Station.....KAMU 15
Dallas.....KERA 13
Houston.....KUHT 8
Killeen.....KNCT 46
Lubbock.....KTXT 5

UTAH

Ogden.....KOET 9
Ogden.....KWCS 18
Provo.....KBYU 11
Salt Lake City..KUED 7

VERMONT

Burlington.....WETK 33
Rutland.....WVER 28
St. Johnsbury...WVTB 20
Windsor.....WVTA 41

VIRGINIA

Fredericksburg..WNVT* 53
Harrisonburg....WVPT 51
Norfolk.....WHRO 15
Norton.....WSVN 47
Richmond.....WCVE 23
Richmond.....WCVW 57
Roanoke.....WBRA 15

WASHINGTON

Lakewood Center.....KPEC 56
Pullman.....KWSU 10
Seattle.....KCTS 9
Spokane.....KSPS 7
Tacoma.....KTPS 62
Yakima.....KYVE 47

WEST VIRGINIA

Beckley.....WSWP 9
Huntington.....WMUL 33
Morgantown.....WWVU 24

WISCONSIN

Madison.....WHA 21
Milwaukee.....WMVS 10
Milwaukee.....WMVT 36

GUAM

Agana.....KGTF 10

PUERTO RICO

Hato Rey (San Juan)....WIPR 6
Mayaguez.....WIPM 3

SAMOA

Pago Pago.....KVZK 2

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* Indicates public television stations which came on the air during fiscal year 1972.

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